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No. 13

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' CONTINUES DISCUSSION ON AMERICAN SOCIETY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Jin Feng [6855 7685]: "A Preliminary Inquiry Into American Society--Part III"]

[Text] Good! Encore!

Wherever we went during our visit to the United States, we discovered new shoots on the tree of Sino-U.S. friendship.

When we visited the home of a Stanford University professor, (Caidanzhuoma) sang a Tibetan folksong in the little garden there at the request of our American friends. Her beautiful voice, resounding in the early summer sunset, aroused enthusiastic applause from the audience. Just then from behind the surrounding garden fence came a boy's clear words: "Good! Encore!" The closely-woven fence prevented us from clearly seeing the small American boy and he was too shy to come forward when asked. So (Caidanzhuoma) walked near the fence and sang a folksong from Yunnan for him. She was rewarded with a string of giggles and excited "thank you! Thanks a lot!" We did not meet the boy but it was clear to us that the seeds of Sino-U.S. friendship had sprouted in his heart.

On the way from Washington, D.C. to New York City, we met Mr (Wagner) and his three boys. Mr (Wagner) is an associate professor at (Temple) University and manager of a farm. They made the trip specially to welcome us to their home. It was getting dark and raining heavier and heavier, but we did not care at all and kept moving on until we reached this house. His mother, wife, brother, sister-in-law, nephews as well as more than 20 other guests were all there to welcome us. It was such a tumultuous welcome. The great majority of them had never been to China and they were very curious about and interested in our country. We talked and talked, from the four modernizations in China to family planning, from whether there was any energy crisis or inflation in China to the women's clothing and education for children...our American friends earnestly wishes that China would become rich and strong; they also hoped that in its process of modernization, China would be able to avoid some of the agonizing defects and maladies with which the American society was beset.

Mr (Wagner's) 78-year-old mother was especially enthusiastic about our visit. She has 5 children and 17 grandchildren. Her fourth son is a businessman in Hong Kong and is married to a Chinese woman. Smiling, she said that she and the Chinese people were relatives. Mr (Wagner) is her youngest son, living in the same house, but as two separate households. The old lady lives alone; she occupies one story with a garden attached. Although she is already old, she cooks her own meals, drives her own car, shops and cleans the place herself. She is also an accounting clerk at her youngest son's farm--Mr (Wagner) pays her an accountant's salary. Some time earlier, she had a fall and hurt her leg. One of her grandchildren looked after her for a while and she paid him by the hour. This way of arranging family relations unavoidably came as a surprise to us, but it is nothing new in the United States.

We met quite a few Americans who had once worked in China or were born in our country. These people have deep feelings for us. They are very glad that China and the United States have reestablished contacts after 30 years of separation. A general engineer from the (Milledge) Medical Equipment Corporation in Madison told us of his 6 months in China during World War II. He was training young technicians in China at that time and had a very cordial friendship with the Chinese youths. He said that the severance of diplomatic relations between our two countries had upset him very much. Now that the gate to China has again been opened, he was very happy and sincerely hoped that the friendship between the American and Chinese peoples would continue to develop.

A great many Americans would like to understand new China and make a serious study of it. A woman professor at Barnard College in New York City enthusiastically told us that China had been changing all the time since World War II and she had always considered it a model of socialism. Professor (Edward Freedman) of the University of Wisconsin visited China twice last year. He stayed for 2 months at the Wugong Production Brigade led by the famous labor model Geng Changsuo, in Raoyang, Hebei Province where he studied the people's commune. After he returned to the United States, he wrote a book about it. He told us that it would be published soon. At the Los Angeles headquarters of the U.S.-China Friendship Association, many books and pictures were on exhibit giving people an introduction to China. The association currently has a membership of more than 10,000 with more than 150 branches throughout the country. It is preparing for its 77th group tour of China, which will involve 3,800 visitors from the United States. Apart from a few stipendiary staffers, volunteers make up the greater part of the staff of the association. There is one camerawoman who does her professional work from 0700 till 1400 and works as an honorary member of the staff at the association for the rest of her work day. She accompanied the first American delegation to China in 1972 and was just back from a recent trip to China 3 weeks before our visit. We also learned that another young friend spends 6 months of the year working at a paid post in order to support himself to work in the activities of the association during the other 6 months. How much our American friends have been devoting to forging friendship between our two peoples! It must be recognized as one inspiring aspect of social life in the United States.

Reflection and Exploration

As the first women delegation from new China to visit the United States, we came into relatively extensive contact with American women in all circles and discussed with them the issues of common interest.

Since the 1960's and along with the changes in the situation inside and outside the United States, the women's movement in the United States has undergone new developments. In the past, many American women were content with being housewives, but now more and more married women have taken jobs. American women have broken the barriers of some of the traditional forbidden zones and are active in all the aspects of social life. Many women are now working in leading positions. American women want to become organized, help one another and tackle problems of vital importance to them--training in professional skills, marriage, health and so on. In Racine, Wisconsin, we met with a woman from Boston. With 10 other women, she had organized a small "cooperative," gathered some material and written a book entitled "Our Bodies Ourselves." This book raises certain questions about the American medical system and has become a best-seller. In 2 years it sold 2 million copies and has been translated into 13 languages.

Many women research centers have sprung up and new theories on women have emerged in the United States. The women are asking for the eradication of social discrimination and suppression, and are striving for social recognition of the value of women. Naturally many American women still restrict their work to academic research and are operating only among intellectuals. A few, however, have begun to concern themselves with the problems of society. We met two women students at the graduate school of Stanford University. During their vacation they had carried out an investigation on strikes staged by female Mexican workers in Kansas. They were preparing to come to China in August to study female workers. Some clear-sighted women have begun to tackle problems at the source; they are seeing the oppression of women in the United States under capitalism.

American women are keenly interested in the social status of women in China. They often spoke of the well-known Chinese sayings: "woman can support the other half of the sky" and "the times have changed and men and woman are equal now." What makes them admire us is the fact that the Constitution of new China clearly stipulates that there should be equality between the sexes. When we met American congresswomen and told them that 742 deputies in our NPC, or 21 percent of the total deputies were women, one of the congresswomen could not help raising a clenched fist and shouting in a loud voice: "We too must aim for such a percentage!" There are more than 400 representatives in the American House of Representatives, but only 16 are women. Out of the 100 senators only 1 is a woman.

In the United States, women can only rely on individual enterprise to make achievements and promote their social standing. The socialist system, however, has opened wide vistas for the Chinese women. (Caidanzhuoma) was a slave but today she has become deputy director of the cultural bureau

in the Tibetan autonomous region. Her touching experience attracted the attention of many American women. When Miu Yingying, deputy manager and chief engineer of the First Machine Tools Works in Beijing was introduced to our American women friends, they cheered her. They curiously asked her: "Do men in your plant obey your orders?" They sighed with emotion: Women in the United States are not able to occupy the same positions as men do until they prove themselves more capable than their counterparts of the opposite sex.

American women also showed a lot of interest in the way we Chinese are sharing household chores between men and women. In their country, such chores are still done only by women. Many enterprising American women with professional skills cannot find men who understand and cooperate with them. As a result, these women are unable to enjoy the amenities of a family. In San Francisco we met a woman reporter. She had parted with her former boyfriend because she had to spend the evenings writing news items and could not come home to prepare dinner.

The American friends were keen to know about marriage and family life in China. When we told them of the stable relationships in marriage and family life in China and the fact that the first law passed in China was the marriage law, they all expressed their regret over the fact that marriage in America is very shaky, family life unstable and that women have to bear the brunt of all this and suffer a great deal. At a restaurant in Madison, we talked with a woman dressed in black. She told us that she had had an unfortunate family life. Her first husband was unfaithful to her and mistreated her. After their divorce, she married another man who was a scholar and looked very scholarly. Unfortunately, her second husband also mistreated her and she had to leave him. Now she is married for the third time.

We let our friends in the United States know that China is still an underdeveloped country; Chinese women still encounter many problems in our political, economic, cultural life as well as in education, marriage, family life and many other aspects. It will take much effort over a long period of time before these problems can be gradually ironed out. Our American women friends understood this.

We spent our last evening in the United States in a San Francisco suburb. As we were heading back toward the city of San Francisco, the skyline presented a magnificent picture of brilliant lights which appeared to us as if they were the myriad of stars coming down to the sea from the Milky Way. Such great beauty was the San Francisco landscape. Gazing at this marvelous evening view, my thoughts suddenly turned to the energy crisis in America: Everything would be reduced to darkness if there was a power blackout at this very moment, I said to myself!

The night scene in San Francisco can be taken as a symbol of American society. Under its variegated, superficial appearance of prosperity, there are many hidden crises and problems--political, economic, material, spiritual, ethical.... As President Carter pointed out in his speech on the "Crisis of Confidence" in the United States: "We are getting more and more suspicious of the significance of our own way of life." The age of pastoral songs in the United States has come to an end and people are ready for reflection and exploration. Perhaps this is what impressed us most about the United States.

CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW SUBJECT OF INQUIRY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Wei Min: "An Inquiry Into the Role of International Law"]

[Text] Due to the influence of the extreme left line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some people have become serious about nihilism in international law. This causes us, in the study of the role of international law, first to study the question whether international law actually exists.

In the struggle to oppose hegemonism, a decisive function is the people's unity and struggle. No one would believe that an international treaty or some regulations in international law can cause hegemonism to lay down its sword and become Buddha-like, or change to better behavior. Early in May 1918, Lenin pointed out: "You all know, in the face of fierce international conflict, treaties and laws are a blank sheet of paper." (Lenin's Collected Works, V 27, p 342). But can we say that because of this conclusion, international law does not exist? Of course we cannot. As to this complicated social phenomenon of international law, we should investigate and analyze from every aspect. Otherwise we shall fall into the tendency of legal nihilism.

First we must completely and correctly understand Lenin's dictum regarding international law. Lenin truly more than once unsympathetically exposed the imperialists' crimes of sabotaging international law. But Lenin did not because of this deny the existence of international law. Rather he adopted a very solemn analytical attitude towards international law. In the first few days after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out: "Comrades, there are various kinds of stipulations which various bandit governments signed in regard to robber agreements, and among these agreements are included economic agreements and various stipulations for neighborly relations." "We refuse to accept the stipulations in regard to robberies and tyrannical power, but we are happy to accept all stipulations regarding neighborly relations and economic agreements. These stipulations we absolutely cannot refuse." (Lenin's Collected Works, V 26, p 233). On 6 June 1918, Lenin personally signed the government order regarding the international pact recognizing the Red Cross.

This time we should realize that destruction of the law cannot take the place of the law itself; and violation of the law does not deny that the law exists. Just as in domestic law, crimes are a kind of social phenomenon; but we cannot, just because this kind of phenomenon exists, deny the law itself. Laws were made just for the prevention and control of such phenomena. The situation in regard to international law is more complicated than domestic law. The situation is not exactly the same, but there are similarities. International law is the general term for the principles, systems, and customs used to settle the relations between nations. Other than international law having many principles, systems, and customs for openly exploiting other countries during the periods under the rule of the slave society, feudal society, and capitalist society. which could be the subject of a separate treatment, the many principles and systems under modern international law basically are to serve to protect world peace and international security, oppose aggression, oppose interference in the internal affairs of other governments, and fight for the establishment of a new world order of equality. Because of this, all de facto situations created by aggressive acts are illegal. With the way Hitler wildly sabotaged international law, practically putting all of Europe under his Iron Heel, who recognized that his aggressive actions were legal? Today, Vietnam has sent out over 100,000 troops to encroach on Cambodia and support a puppet regime. But a great majority of the countries of the world feel that Vietnam's and Cambodia's puppet regime and president are illegal, and not in compliance with international law. Thus, we see, law violation cannot take the place of the law and certainly cannot deny the existence of the law.

Finally, the political, economic, and cultural exchanges between countries will certainly produce numerous problems of international law, including legal problems on a large scale in international economics. The principles, systems, and customs in these legal problems, in complicated international relations, have been through a long period of repeated experiences.

Whatever is beneficial to world peace and security, whatever is beneficial to the development of international relations, whatever is beneficial to political, economic and cultural exchanges, and recognized by the great majority of the countries of the world as having the binding force of law, are constituted into a kind of law of a specific nature. This is what we call international law.

Summarizing the above, international law definitely exists, and the attitude of nihilism in international law is completely without basis. So what then is the role of international law in international relations?

First, matters of international relations are very complicated. Between countries, there often arise certain contradictions, whether a certain action of a country internationally is right or wrong, due to difference in social system, political position, or class interest, and it may be talked about in different ways and even may result in opposite conclusions. But we cannot consider that international affairs are a matter of "the

husband being right in what he says; and the wife being right in what she says." Even more, we cannot admit that might is right. Internationally there still exists a series of balances, standards distinguishing right and wrong. These standards are international law and the basic principles recognized by the great majority of the countries of the world. For example, the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter and the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, are they not recognized by everyone? Weighing these principles, whether or not a certain action of a country is correct internationally becomes very clear. International law clearly stipulates that the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a country must be respected; but hegemonism still insists on using armed force to be stationed in other countries, creating puppet regimes, forcing people to act according to their own wishes. Is this not definitely aggression? International law clearly stipulates that there must be no interference in internal affairs. But hegemonism insists on sending thousands upon thousands of spies acting as diplomatic officials, and trade, press, and other personnel, to many countries of the world to carry out subversive sabotage. Is this not obvious intervention? However, we need only analyze this according to international law, and the nature of any international incident can be correctly judged, and thus the correct policy to deal with it can be adopted.

Second, international law not only is used to weigh international rights and wrongs. It also has restraining power. It sets up normal international order between nations, and on the basis of equality carries on a kind of legal form of self-restraint and mutual restraint. Some people when they hear the word "restraint" will feel that to restrain the hands and feet of a country, is this not going back on the principle of national sovereignty? Actually this kind of concern is absolutely not necessary. National sovereignty is a nation's most important characteristic. It is the highest ruling power within a country that a nation has, and it is an independent power internationally. In accordance with the principle of sovereignty, a nation has the power to act according to its own will, and in accordance with its own circumstances choose its own social system and form of government, organize its own government, and independently handle its own internal and external affairs. Other countries cannot carry out any form of encroachment or interfere. This point should first be made definite, and it has long been recognized internationally as a basic principle. But the principle of sovereignty does in no way mean that a country can, under the excuse of sovereignty, do as it pleases internationally, encroach upon the interests of other countries, and sabotage publicly recognized regulations of international law. If you have national sovereignty, other countries similarly have national sovereignty. You cannot by carrying out your sovereignty damage the sovereignty of other countries. Internationally, only by mutual respect of national sovereignty can the principle of national sovereignty receive actual guarantee. In 1954, China, India, and Burma jointly advocated the famous Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence. The first four have the word "mutual," i.e., "mutual respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity," "no mutual aggression," "no mutual interference in internal affairs," and "equal mutual benefit." This word "mutual" very

scientifically reflects the special characteristic of international relations. "Mutual respect" actually is "mutual restraint" on the foundation of "self-restraint." Only thus can the effectiveness of international law be guaranteed, and only thus can there be normal relations between nations.

Third, a nation's basic rights and privileges internationally [text missing] as a nation's sovereign qualification, a nation's right not to have its territory encroached upon, a nation's right of equality, etc., all these cannot be considered to be granted by international law. International law only gives definite recognition in accordance with the nature of national sovereignty. But if we are to set up certain formal relations with other countries, and definitely establish a certain kind of concrete rights and obligations, then we must do it through certain corresponding international legal action, otherwise the rights and obligations cannot be established. Many systems and customs of international law can be used to explain this point. For example, in international law in regard to recognition of the systems of new countries, and new governments. Without corresponding recognition, even though the related countries may set up this or that kind of relations, this or that kind of relations is not normal diplomatic relations. Only through negotiation to establish relations and after reaching agreement or adopting and recognizing these international legal actions can two countries have formal established relations and thereby create a series of important legal consequences.

On 1 January 1979 China and the United States mutually recognized each other and established diplomatic relations. The United States recognized the People's Republic of China as the only legal government of China. At the same time, the United States also assumed responsibility to sever diplomatic relations with "Chiang's gang." Only through international recognition can there arise corresponding rights and obligations.

Also, for instance, take the treaty system in international law. Treaties are legal documents establishing mutual rights and obligations between countries. They are also a kind of prevalent legal form often seen internationally between nations having mutual exchanges and carrying on political, economic, and cultural cooperation. In order to make these relations use legal forms to stabilize the friendly relations between the two countries, peaceful and friendly treaties are signed. If the two countries want to settle a frontier problem, they sign a frontier treaty. If the two countries wish to carry on trade, they sign trade treaties. The signing of treaties sets up rights and obligations for both parties and also calls for strictly managing their affairs in accordance with the stipulations of the treaties. Otherwise damage is done to the treaties.

China wishes by the end of this century to realize the four modernizations. Hereafter there may be, in more questions and in a larger sphere of action, the use of this form of law, international law, setting up for China certain concrete rights and privileges. Especially in the international economic field, the adopting of such forms of international legal questions may be

numerous, detailed, and complicated. This will require that we must stress this legal form, international law, and strengthen the work of studying international law, to understand related systems, customs, and ways of doing things internationally, in order to meet the new development of circumstances and the needs of the four modernizations. For example, if we are to develop offshore resources, we must study the laws of oceanography, especially the legal position regarding economic areas, fisheries areas, the continental shelf, and even the open seas, as well as the principles, and customs of internationally neighboring and contiguous countries, dividing up special jurisdictional economic areas, fisheries areas, and boundaries of the continental shelf. If we are to absorb foreign capital, there will necessarily arise problems and measures regarding investment conditions, transmission of profits, revenue taxes, protection of foreign capital, and arbitration of disputes, etc. If we are to attract foreign advanced science and technology, there will follow the very many problems of international monopoly, patent protection, and even copyright, and such problems. These problems relate to China's sovereignty and international relations, and also relate to immense economic profits for China, and definitely cannot be overlooked or neglected. That kind of attitude which considers that international law can be optional, or which criticizes the many international legal questions as being "a complex philosophy," or "a line of business," and therefore not worth noting, is definitely undesirable. If we do not study international legal questions, customs, and ways, and also the lessons of economics, we can cause the interests of China and her people to meet with an undeserving and even an immense loss.

In sum, international law is an important tool for the carrying on of disputes and cooperation between nations. It protects world peace and security. It is a forceful weapon of the struggle to oppose hegemonism. Speaking of ourselves, it also is an indispensable kind of legal means to carry out the four modernizations. We must correctly understand the role of international law in international relations, liquidate the influence of nihilism in international law, and positively develop the work of studying international law.

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CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN ROCKET TEST--Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--India's first four-stage rocket was launched today from Sriharikota Island in the Bay of Bengal. The fourth stage and payload splashed down into the Bay of Bengal 500 km off Sriharikota five minutes 15 seconds after the launch, according to New Delhi reports. A PTI report says that the 17-tonne solid fuel rocket was designed by the Indian Space Research Organization. The payload it carried was only a package of instruments meant for monitoring its performance during the flight into space. The rocket is designed to put a 40-kg satellite into earth orbit though it did not carry a satellite in the experimental flight. A press release of the Indian Space Research Organisation said the second stage of the rocket had behaved abnormally and experts were trying to find out why. The experimental flight was described as "only a partial success." Prior to this, India has launched two satellites with Soviet rockets from Soviet launching pads mainly to gather weather data. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW]

U.S. OFFICIAL LEAVES EGYPT--Cairo, August 12 (XINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence for International Security Affairs David McGiffert at the head of a 30-man military delegation left here this morning for Nairobi, Kenya, following a two-day visit to Egypt. President Anwar al-Sadat received McGiffert in Alexandria yesterday and discussed with him the strengthening of military relations between the two countries and the ways of using the 1.5 billion U.S. dollars in arms aid which the U.S. Government has promised to supply Egypt over the next three years after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. McGiffert also had long talks with Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces Ahmed Badawi earlier yesterday on Egypt's arms requirements, the means of raising the efficiency of weapons and the replacement of out-dated arms with advanced American weapons. The United States would reportedly supply Egypt with 35 Phantom F-4's, 800 armoured personnel carriers and other hardwares. It also pledged to help Egypt with engineering and technical aid in maintaining its arms industry. McGiffert will return to Cairo after a two-day visit to Kenya with a view to completing the current Egyptian-American military negotiations. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW]

U.S. MARITIME RIGHTS CRITICIZED--Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of Peru, Chile and Colombia yesterday expressed strong censure of the U.S. disregard of the 200-mile maritime rights. It is reported that Pentagon officials disclosed on August 10 that the White House instructed the U.S. Navy and Air Force to stick to the stand of recognizing only three nautical miles as the limit of territorial waters of each country. Peruvian Foreign Minister Garcia Bedoya stressed that the U.S. disregard of the 200-mile maritime rights proclaimed by dozens of countries "will not work and is inopportune," and it is especially so as the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea is currently in session in New York. He reaffirmed Peru's firm opposition to any policy which went back on the idea upholding the 200-mile maritime rights. Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos pointed out that Peru and Ecuador will join his country in the continued defence of the 200-mile maritime rights. He said that Chile has been safeguarding its territorial waters all these years and will never give it up. Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe announced that the South Pacific bloc, of which Colombia is a member, will lodge a strong protest with the U.S. stand at the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2109 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW]

CSO: 4020

PARTY AND STATE

WAYS TO ENHANCE SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY DISCUSSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 79 p 3

[Article by Ye Ruxian [5509 3067 6343]: "Socialist Democracy Is the Broadest Form of Democracy"]

[Excerpts] How dazzling and inspiring are the two words of democracy and freedom! The history of Chinese the new democratic revolution began from the period of the "May 4th" Movement when people with progressive ideas in China raised this great banner of "democracy." Since then, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, the "fight for democracy," the "fight for freedom" and the "fight for socialism" have been inseparably connected. The revolutionary pioneers of the Chinese proletariat had kept up an unyielding struggle for people's democracy and freedom and for socialism. Many proletarian vanguards had also sacrificed their precious lives for this cause. After the liberation, the people become their own masters, and their days of suffering exploitation and oppression in the past have gone forever. However, some people inexplicably took democracy and freedom as the "monopoly" of the bourgeoisie. During the time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were riding roughshod over the people, it was a serious crime to talk about democracy and freedom. The issue of democracy and freedom became a forbidden area where everybody feared to tread.

Indeed, such slogans as the "fight for democracy" and the "fight for freedom" were first brought up by the bourgeoisie in the struggle against feudalism. Up to the present, the bourgeoisie are still haranguing "democracy" and "freedom." However, it should not be concluded that democracy and freedom are things of the bourgeoisie. On the contrary, we the proletariat are also after democracy and freedom. Moreover, in comparison with bourgeois democracy, socialist democracy is an even broader form of democracy.

Democracy and freedom are the category of a particular class in history. Each era and each class had their own form of democracy and freedom. The bourgeoisie raised the banner of "democracy" and "freedom" on profound economic grounds. Though the economic basis of capitalism and the economic foundation of feudal society are both characterized by private ownership, the development of capitalist economy depends on free trade as a precondition. In the feudal society, the development of capitalist economy was seriously hampered by

feudal separatism and personal interests. Therefore, the bourgeoisie brought up the slogans of "fighting for democracy" and "fighting for freedom," as a pretext to oppose the rule of feudal despotism. As seen from the angle of feudalism, bourgeois democracy is undoubtedly a great progress in history. However, the bourgeoisie gave the workers only limited democracy and freedom. What is needed is that the proletariat and the broad working masses be able to freely sell their labor, that is, be freely exploited by it. Beyond this limit, it won't permit anything endangering the basic interests of the development of capitalist economy. Bourgeois democracy, determined by the private ownership of capitalism, is very narrow. Under such a system of democracy, the bourgeoisie is always the master of the country, the proletariat and other working people can at most enjoy only certain privileges under the bourgeois rule, and will never become their own masters.

Socialist democracy is the broadest form of democracy. It is determined by the economic basis of socialism. The economic basis of our country is founded on the public ownership of the means of production, that is, the workers own jointly the means of production. Socialist democracy means that all the people enjoy the supreme power of running the country on the basis of enjoying jointly the right of ownership and the right of control, in different forms, of the means of production. The social nature of socialist economic basis determines the broadness of socialist democracy, and determined that the workers, who constitute the greatest majority of the population, are the masters of the society and the country. This broad democracy is a necessity to the development of socialist economy. The speedy development of socialist economy not only calls upon all people to give full play to their initiative and creativeness, but also demands a high degree of centralization. For the achievement of both, the basic condition is to give full play to democracy. If the greatest majority of workers cannot enjoy democracy in its broadest form, and if the workers are excluded from the domain of democracy, the dictatorship of the proletariat will become the dictatorship over the proletariat and the working masses. In this case, how can we talk about giving play to the initiative and creativeness of the masses of the people? Politically without a high degree of democracy in our country, and without a high degree of centralization on the basis of democracy, it will be impossible to achieve the four modernizations, the speedy development of socialist planned economy will be a bubble, and socialist public ownership will disintegrate and collapse. Therefore, socialist democracy is a necessity to the development of socialist economy,

Then, how can we understand the broadness of socialist democracy?

First of all, it is broadest as seen from the scope of democracy. In any country, the proletariat and the working class always constitute the greatest majority of the population. Under the condition of socialism, this greatest majority of people are the masters of the society and the country. Therefore, those who enjoy democracy constitute the greatest majority of the population, only a very small minority of reactionary exploiting class of the population should be subjected to dictatorship. In

his work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Comrade Mao Zedong made a distinction between the concept of "the people" and the concept of "the enemy," which shows profoundly the broadness of socialist democracy. He pointed out clearly: "What is this dictatorship for? Its first function is internal, namely, to suppress the reactionary classes and elements and those exploiters who resist the socialist revolution, to suppress those who try to wreck our socialist construction, or in other words, to resolve the contradictions between ourselves and the internal enemy." He also said: "Dictatorship does not apply within the ranks of the people. The people cannot exercise dictatorship over themselves, nor must one section of the people oppress another.: In this way, Comrade Mao Zedong limited the targets of dictatorship within the scope of a handful of class enemies. He also defined clearly the contents of the two concepts of the people and the enemy in the historical period of socialism in our country, by pointing out that in our country, "in the period of building socialism, the classes, strata and social groups which favor, support and work for the cause of socialist construction all come within the category of the people, while the social forces and groups which resist the socialist revolution and are hostile to or sabotage socialist construction are all enemies of the people." Under the concrete conditions of our country, Comrade Mao Zedong did not take generally and categorically the bourgeoisie as the target of dictatorship. He distinguished the national bourgeoisie from the landlord class and the bureaucratic bourgeoisie. In the period of the democratic revolution, the national bourgeoisie had both a revolutionary and a conciliationist side to its character. In the early period of the People's Republic, exploitation of the working class for profit constituted one side of the character of the national bourgeoisie, while its support of the constitution and its willingness to accept their socialist transformation constituted the other.

Next, the democratic rights enjoyed by the people are the broadest. In a socialist country, people are the masters of the country. Therefore, our socialist democracy is a democracy truly protecting the people as their own masters. In the fields of politics, economy, culture and education, the masses of the people are enjoying broad democratic rights. The extensive democratic rights ensured to the people in our constitution include the right to take part in the management of state affairs and of all economic and cultural undertakings, personal freedom, the freedom of speech, the right to work and to rest, the right of distributing collective income according to one's work and so forth. They manifest the broadness of socialist democracy. In this respect, it also shows the fundamental difference between socialist democracy and bourgeois democracy. The bourgeoisie announced various democratic rights by word of mouth, but created various obstacles in reality. There is no way to realize these democratic rights. For instance, the bourgeoisie declared that everybody can campaign for election to the assembly and "take part in the government." However, one needs a lot of money and the means of propaganda to campaign for election, and the workers can never have so much money and the means of propaganda. Again for instance, the capitalist countries take the "freedom of gathering" as a showplace of "pure democracy." However, as a matter of fact, the sites of gathering are

held in the hands of the bourgeoisie. As the broad workers have neither the site nor the time to hold meetings, not even people to protect them, the "freedom of gathering" is, therefore, only empty talk.

Still next, with respect to the form and method of practicing democracy, socialist democracy also shows its broadness. Content determines form. The proletarian character of socialist democracy prescribes the adoption of the most direct and straightforward form, so that the broad masses of the people can exercise their democratic rights most extensively. In China, in the election of delegates to the people's congresses of all levels, full attention is paid to the broadness of representation by designating a certain proportion to each nationality, each class and each stratum, and to workers, peasants, soldiers, intellectuals, women and youths so that the people's congresses of all levels are broadly represented. The constitution stipulates that all state organs are formed in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. The concentration of state political power is centralism based on democracy. All major national policies and all important work plans of the central government and various localities are stipulated according to the principle of "from the masses and back to the masses" to ensure that they reflect fully the interests and wishes of the people.

Socialist democracy is, in essence, the broadest form of democracy. It means the superiority of the socialist system. However, a superior system does not imply that in real life the masses of the people are fully enjoying democracy. Of course, we cannot deny the broadness of socialist democracy simply because the masses of people have not enjoyed democracy fully in a certain period of time, or because in some places there are not even the least democratic rights. We must make a practical analysis of situations which brought about little or basically no democracy. The reason is that in a socialist society, there still exist class struggles. If the power of leadership of a place or a unit is usurped by anti-socialist elements, there the relationship between ourselves and the enemy will be reversed, and democracy of the people will become dictatorship over the people. Next, whether or not socialist democracy can be brought into play fully is restricted by the level of development of the social productive forces and the cultural level of the working masses.

From the essence of socialist democracy, it may be seen that every worker has the right to participate directly in the management of state affairs; however, due to the cultural limitations of the workers, in a certain period of time it is only possible for their advanced representatives to directly manage state affairs. With the development of the productive forces, and with the continuous rise of the workers' cultural level, socialist democracy will develop more and more broadly and deeply. The broadening of socialist democracy is also related to the experience of practicing democracy. For instance, we must accumulate experience in answering such questions as what form and method should be taken to broaden socialist democracy, and how to handle correctly the relationships between democracy and dictatorship, and between democracy and centralism. Besides, it takes time to accumulate

experience. All these factors decide that the broadening of socialist democracy is a gradually deepening and expanding process.

Though socialist democracy is the broadest form of democracy, it is also not without its boundaries. The relationships between democracy and centralism, and between freedom and discipline are the unity of opposites. They are contradictory but also united. Within the ranks of the people, we cannot do without freedom, nor can we do without discipline; we cannot do without democracy, nor can we do without centralism. We cannot grasp one side and deny the other. This unity of democracy and centralism, and of freedom and discipline is democratic centralism. Therefore, if giving full play to democracy is equated with "doing anything as you please," it means that you are advocating absolute democracy and freedom. It is the negative side of the issue, and becomes anarchism. Anarchism is detrimental to proletarian dictatorship, to giving full play to democracy and to the cause of the four modernizations. It is impermissible. We should give full play to socialist democracy and also stipulate certain systems and practical measures as well as corresponding laws, so that socialist democracy will be transformed into our system, law, order and discipline.

9039

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

IDEOLOGY, POLITICS SAID NECESSARY FOR MODERNIZATION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 79 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Conscientiously Strengthen Our Party's Ideological and Political Work']

[Excerpts] At present, the various localities of our province are carrying out the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Congress and the three-level province, prefecture, and county cadre conference, both convened by the provincial Party Committee. These meetings called upon us to conscientiously strengthen our party's ideological and political work in order to further unify ideology with and outside the party with the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee to guarantee the smooth carrying out of the readjustment of the national economy and to mobilize the people of the entire province to hasten as one towards the four modernizations.

It is an excellent tradition of our party to pay serious attention to ideological and political work. Whenever our Communist Party members do anything, they must persist in one thing, and that is to pay serious attention to ideological education in order to elevate the consciousness of the cadres and masses. Especially at critical junctures in history when we face enormous and complex tasks, the party's ideological and political work is extra important. Right now we are at a historical turning point centered on shifting the work of the entire party to carrying out the four modernizations. Under the new historical conditions, on the new Long March towards the four modernizations, the party's ideological and political work should not be weakened in the slightest, and should even be strengthened greatly.

In the recent past, some comrades within and without the party had a misunderstanding about ideological and political work, feeling that when economic work is strengthened, ideological and political work can be relaxed. They eliminated some full-time political organizations which had been set up unnecessarily, with an overtone of doing away with ideological and political work altogether. These ways of looking at things are patently wrong. The strengthening of economic work relies on the strengthening of ideological and political work. We must get to work on ideological and

political work throughout the party and combine it with economic work. Stalin once said: "Politics and economics are inseparable in daily life and in practice. The two coexist and function together. Whoever considers separating economics and politics in our practical work, using the weakening of political work to replace strengthening economic work, or the opposite, weakening economic work as a replacement for strengthening political work, will certainly get a comeuppance." We must keep a clear head and cannot by any means think that in shifting the focus of work to the four modernizations we can get out of grasping ideological and political work. Still more as we today must readjust the national economy, this will perforce be reflected in different ways in people's thinking. The ideological and perceptual problems which have to be resolved will definitely be numerous. We must have thorough ideological preparation on this point.

To engage in ideological and political work is to infuse people with revolutionary ideas, open their eyes and raise their mental state. This allows people to stand tall and see far, so that when they do things and handle problems they can proceed from a consideration of the overall situation and from long-range and fundamental interests. After the shift in focus of our work, our tasks in economic construction have become formidable and complex. If we are to fulfill these kinds of tasks or even to speak of setting our minds to the overall situation, we must speak of arduous struggle, of working hard for the prosperity of the country, of inspiring a revolutionary spirit, of striving to carry the heavy load, of valiantly scaling the peaks, of fearing no sacrifice and surmounting every difficulty. If these are divorced from ideological and political work, what can be done? Thus those ways of thinking and behaving, which are that when we strengthen economic work we can weaken or let up on ideological and political work, are not in accord with objective reality and are quite harmful.

One question which needs to be made clear is just what are the tasks of ideological and political work in the new period? Briefly speaking, they are that we must educate, mobilize and organize the masses to carry out the four modernizations wholeheartedly and with one heart and mind. We know that carrying out the four modernizations is the greatest political work. To carry out the four modernizations smoothly requires as its guarantee forceful ideological and political work. Through forceful ideological and political work, the broad masses correctly see that carrying out the four modernizations is the site of our fundamental interests. It is a cause vital to our interests and our historical task.

At present, to strengthen the party's ideological and political work we must unite thinking within the party and without in the spirit of the Third Plenum. Since implementing the spirit of the Third Plenum, the situation in Guangdong has been excellent, but in the ideological realm there have appeared the erroneous trends of thought of doubting the correctness of the Third Plenum and doubting the four fundamental principles. Although these two trends of thought do not appear to be the same, they

both call into question and deny the spirit of the Third Plenum and are both detrimental to the shift in focus of the party's work. In addition, unhealthy trends have appeared in some of our province's rural areas, such as feudal superstitions, gambling, fleeing abroad by stealth and wanton felling of mountain forests. These incorrect trends of thought and unhealthy trends are a destructive element in our developing our excellent situation. Under this condition, our ideological and political work cannot be relaxed in the slightest. We must reeducate in the spirit of the Party's Third Plenum, carry out education in upholding the four fundamental principles, and educate the cadres and masses to check and vanquish these two incorrect trends of thought, to check and overcome the unhealthy trends.

In education on the four fundamental principles we must stress continuing to emancipate the mind. The main barrier at present to carrying out the spirit of the Third Plenum is still the problem of rigidity or semi-rigidity of thinking among a portion of the cadres. We must continue to work at solving this problem. Upholding the four fundamental principles is exactly the same as emancipating the mind. That kind of thinking which feels that reaffirming the four fundamental principles means that we should not emancipate our minds, that by now our minds have become "too" emancipated and is "an error which needs correcting," is entirely groundless and incorrect. Only by persisting in emancipating the mind can we fully break the mental shackles fastened on people by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and correctly uphold the four fundamental principles. Only by upholding the four fundamental principles can we further emancipate our minds in a correct way and do away with interference from both "Left" and "Right." We should do a very good job of combining emancipation of our minds and upholding the four fundamental principles and handle well the dialectical relationship between the two. Emancipating our minds means to straighten out our ideological line, persist in seeking truth from facts, proceed from reality in everything, link theory with practice, and not copy things mindlessly. In order to straighten out the ideological line, we must continue to popularize the basic Marxist principles that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth and carry the discussion on the question of the criterion of truth down to the basic levels, correctly using a practical viewpoint to investigate and assess things. We should be brave at thinking independently, starting up the machinery, and breaking through the forbidden zones.

To strengthen ideological and political work, we must first of all do a good job with ideological work of leading cadres, strengthen the party's ideological building, and have a good party style. When the party's style has been straightened out, it means in particular that leading cadres at all levels can use themselves as examples and are strict with themselves, so that they become a model for the party members and the broad masses of the people and transform the general mood of society, forge close links between the party and the masses, and better unite and lead the broad masses to carry out the new Long March. To have a good party style necessitates opposing some leading cadres becoming privileged. At present there is a small number of party members and cadres who act as if they are

privileged and scheme for their own private interests. They speak falsely and seek comforts. They do not talk of principles and hanker for a corrupt bourgeois lifestyle. The danger from these bad thoughts and workstyles is quite large. We must resolutely struggle against these various corrupt habits. We must educate the party members in some norms of political life within the party.

In order to do a good job of ideological and political work, the party committees at various levels should take a bead on the two incorrect trends of thought and on prominent questions in ideology within and without the party and conscientiously organize the cadres and masses to study well the recent set of important speeches by leading comrades of the Central Committee. The party committees at various levels must strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work, carry out leadership by the party committees, mobilize the entire party, link up with reality, and carry out ideological and political work with a definite object in sight. Ideological and political work must serve the realization of the four modernizations and be carried out in close combination with economic work and various other items of specialized work. Attention should be paid to reforming methods, so that a lively situation is created, and practical results should be striven for. All this will further purge the poison and influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in sabotaging the party's ideological and political work. We should elevate the ranks of our ideological and political work to strengthen our ideological work base. We must grasp study well, especially that of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. At the same time we should advocate forcefully that the cadres and masses study science, technology, and cultural knowledge. We should especially direct the power of attention of the youth in this direction. If everyone can make use of spare time to do some studying, a dense atmosphere of studying will be created. This will have enormous advantages in training talent for the four modernizations and to stabilizing the social order. Cadres at various levels should be good at investigation and study and correctly analyze ideological conditions, so as to boldly and assuredly carry out ideological and political work and nip incorrect thoughts and activities in the bud. We should also make great efforts to establish a socialist moral order, suppress unhealthy trends with healthy ones and resolutely struggle against those phenomena which corrupt social values.

11723

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN FORUM DISCUSSES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Aug 79 HK

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee convened a forum on implementing policies from 28 July to 7 August. The meeting seriously studied the communique of the 3d plenum of the 11th Central Committee, Comrade Hua Guofeng's government work report delivered at the 2d session of the 5th NPC, and relevant central documents conveyed the spirit of the work conference held by the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, summed up and exchanged experiences in implementing policies in the previous stage, and put emphasis on considering the questions of strengthening political and ideological work, further implementing well the party's policies and making a success of shifting the focus of work. Comrade Wan Da spoke at the meeting. Responsible comrades of the united front department of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's court made speeches.

The meeting seriously summed up and exchanged experiences in implementing policies in the previous stage. It demanded that all places make use of these experiences to do a good job of implementing policies from beginning to end:

1. It is necessary to further merge people's thinking into the spirit of the third plenum and the second session of the Fifth NPC. It is necessary to seriously study the documents of the third plenum, study the scientific expounding of Comrade Hua Guofeng on the basic conditions in and chief contradictions in China as contained in his government work report, and continue to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth. Through study and discussion, people should emancipate their minds, correct their ideological line, and truly and clearly understand the objective basis for the shift of the party's work focus and the great significance of this shift, and the objective basis of the party's current policies and the great significance of implementing these policies. People should profoundly understand the correctness and necessity of the series of principles and policies adopted by the party Central Committee since the third plenum, enhance their spontaneity to implement the policies, and do well in implementing the policies from beginning to end.

2. It is necessary to maintain the principle of seeking truth from facts and of correcting mistakes when they are made. In seeking truth from facts, it is necessary to completely correct a mistake if a complete mistake has been made, to partially correct a partial mistake, and to make no correction when no mistake has been made. When no mistake has been made, it is necessary to uphold the original conclusions; these must not be all blown away.

3. It is necessary to observe the principle that leftover historical problems can only be solved roughly, not in detail. It is necessary to emphasize that people should take into account the overall situation and look ahead, and that people should take the standpoint of party spirit and the party policies and clear away the interference of factionalism. So long as clear distinctions are drawn in major questions of right and wrong, those who should be rehabilitated are rehabilitated, and conclusions are reached in a truth-seeking way on those persons on whom conclusions should be reached, there is no need to investigate individual responsibilities. The knots among comrades should be united and they should strengthen unity.

4. It is necessary to do a good job of ideological and political work. We must teach those comrades for whom policies have been implemented that they should consider the overall situation, avoid getting entangled in side-issues, and refrain from bothering about individual favors and grudges. These comrades should concentrate all their hatred on Lin Biao and the "gang of four," unite and look ahead, and work in concert to promote the four modernizations. It is necessary to teach the cadres and masses to correctly treat comrades for whom policies have been implemented, change their ideological view of them, trust and boldly employ them and bring their role into full play. They should truly succeed in distinguishing between right and wrong in politics, untying knots in ideology, strengthening unity in organization, and mobilizing people's activism.

5. It is necessary to adhere to the scope of the policies.

6. It is necessary to put into effect the method of combining special groups and the masses under the leadership of the party committees.

The provincial CCP committee has demanded that the work of implementing policies in the province be basically completed before October. Before completing the work, all places should organize an inspection and review of the work, and take steps to solve problems when found.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING RADIO URGES CLOSE-KNIT PARTY ACTIVITIES

Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Aug 79 OW

[Report on station commentator's article: "Practice Close-Knit Party Activities"--date not given]

[Text] The article says: For years, because Lin Biao and the gang of four wantonly disrupted the party's organization and trampled upon the rules of party activities, many party members have developed a hazy sense of organization and lax discipline, and many party organizations have been totally or partially incapacitated for a long period of time. This has seriously weakened the party's fighting power and inflicted a severe injury to its organism. Among many party organizations and members, the pernicious influence in this sphere has yet to be eliminated. Some party organizations have not organized party activities for party members for years and have relaxed or even given up education, inspection and supervision for party members. Some party activities have turned out to be a mere formality; some leading cadres have not participated in party activities for years; some party members have engaged in factional activities and formed cliques within the party, while others are imbued with anarchic thinking, deny the party organization's supervision and refuse to comply with party's discipline. There are also party members who consider themselves correct at all times, who have never made self-criticism nor tolerated different opinions, and who have even engaged in striking at and retaliating against others. All this runs counter to the party's nature, regulations and traditional styles and is extremely unfavorable to our efforts in strengthening party leadership.

The article says: Our party is a governing party, and many party members assume posts in the leadership. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to strengthen supervision over party members and cadres. Strict supervision should be exercised over comrades who occupy high posts and assume great responsibilities but who have not broken away from the influence of feudal-despotism, bureaucratism, a privilege-seeking mentality and patriarchal styles. When every party member considers himself a part of the party

organization, takes part in close-knit party activities, correctly wields the weapons of criticism and self-criticism and constantly reinforces his party spirit, the unhealthy thinking and styles will become less popular within the party, and the evil trends in the society that impair the four modernizations will not get anywhere.

We must thoroughly heal the internal injuries inflicted by Lin Biao and the gang of four on the party, clear up the misunderstanding among comrades and concentrate the thoughts and efforts of the entire party membership or more than 30 million on the four modernizations. Ideological work is arduous, if the several million party committees and branches strengthen their party activities, we will have a powerful contingent in political work. With this, we can do a good job in the ideological work within the party; at the same time, the ideological work among the nonparty masses will become more extensive, deepgoing, timely and fruitful.

Now that the work emphasis of the whole party has been shifted to socialist modernization, it is necessary to make some changes in the materials to be studied by party members, as well as in the requirements for their study. They should be guided to follow the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, adhere to the four basic principles and continue to emancipate the mind, start up the machinery, understand the new situation and solve the new problems. The important thing is to study the ways to accomplish socialist modernization and solve related problems. The most important thing is to arm party members with the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, and to emphasize a clear understanding of the present situation as well as a strong confidence, concerted effort, high morale and singleness of mind in accomplishing the four modernizations. It is also necessary to use party lectures and groups to strengthen education in the party's basic knowledge, rules, regulations and fine traditions.

The article says: A party organization should constantly assign work for party members, check the implementation of the work and sum up experience in this regard. When assigning important matters to lower levels, it should follow the principle of "party members first, nonparty members second," advise party members first and set clear-cut demands for them. It should conduct well-timed inspections on how party members have implemented the party's resolutions and fulfilled the party's tasks and report its work at regular intervals to party members, while accepting examination and supervision of party members and the masses. Party activities should include criticism and self-criticism and recommendation of the advanced in order to strengthen the fighting power of the party organization.

The articles says: Party committees at all levels should attach great importance to this grave matter concerning well-knit party activities. Well-knit party activities are necessary for good management of the party, which is a precondition for a well-governed country. At present we must solve

the problems by first improving the ways for guiding party activities and gradually establish and perfect the system of conducting party activities to make sure they are frequently carried out. Responsible comrades of party committees at all levels should regard themselves as ordinary party members and take the lead in participating in party activities. We can be sure that if the several hundred CCP Central Committee members and the hundreds of thousands of leading cadres at provincial, prefectual and county levels set strict demands for themselves, take the lead in participating in close-knit party activities and constantly inspect, supervise and urge organizational departments and low-level party committees to grasp this matter well, after 1, 2 or probably 3 years of hard work, the party's fighting power will be considerably strengthened and its leading role in accomplishing the four modernizations will be tremendously enhanced.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

HONG KONG 'WEN WEI PO' COMMENTS ON 'PRAISE OF VIRTUE'

Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 17 Aug 79 p 6 HK

[Commentary by Lin Wei [2651 3837]: "On Criticism of 'Praise of Virtue' and the New Propaganda Policy"]

[Text] China's literary and art circles have recently leveled criticism at the "virtue singers" and sternly refuted the viewpoint of those people who wanted literary and art workers to sing praises falsely.

Coincidentally, some cadres in China's political arena have reproached the newspapers for openly exposing and criticizing unhealthy practices among some leading cadres. They accused these newspapers of "exercising the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line" and "punishing the old cadres." They also said: "If these newspapers make public a problem as soon as it arises and the prestige of the leaders is impaired more and more, how will the leaders be able to do their work well in the future?"

The above two incidents occurring in different spheres reflect the same problem: How should we handle the shortcomings and mistakes, that exist in China at present?

According to the logic of the "praise singers," it seems that the defects in the Chinese people's living conditions and political treatment and the imperfections in Chinese society at the present stage can be written off with a single stroke of the pen by the "writers," as if the readers believe only in the writers' "descriptions" and not in their own surroundings reality.

Those who reproach others for criticizing the unhealthy practices of the cadres seem to be saying that people will not know about the unhealthy practices of embezzlement, graft, and back door dealings if they are not disclosed and that people will think their society is in good shape and free of corruption.

This is not likely.

Reporting only the good news is a trend which has been in existence for many years.

The causes of these phenomena are many. For example, officials like to hear praises and have their subordinates cater to their likes. With "good intentions," some people think that, by only publicizing the good, the common people will have confidence in their country and in socialism. The leaders seldom go to the grassroots level to investigate the conditions. They only hear reports, so it is possible to report only the good news. This practice becomes more and more prevalent because those who report only the good news win the favor of their superiors and those who tell the facts are punished.

Reporting only the good news is an obscurantist policy exceptionally harmful to the country. This has been proved by the practice of the past two decades. Exaggerated propaganda may deceive people for a while, but once they see the facts, they become so deeply infuriated that they can go to the other extreme and become passive and dispirited because the facts have shattered the image in their minds.

The current ideological confusion in China can largely be attributed to the propaganda of the past. Take the reports on foreign countries for example. In the past, only reports on the poverty and sufferings in foreign countries were carried. However, after the smashing of the gang of four, the window was slightly opened to the outside world, and the young people became confused ideologically. Their past standards of distinguishing right and wrong were no longer applicable. As a result, some of them cherish the idea that the moon is rounder in foreign countries.

Reporting only the good news is actually a question of whether the people are allowed to see the true features of their country. Not disclosing the shortcomings and mistakes and only hearing praises is a way to enhance these shortcomings and mistakes. How can a country not decline if this situation is allowed to exist?

In recent years, China has constantly been emphasizing the policy of seeking truth from facts. However, out of their selfishness, some people refuse to carry out this policy.

"Practice is the only criterion for testing truth." This is a slogan put forward by the theoretical circles. It has developed and generated a country-wide movement. The current criticism against the "praise singers" which has started in the literary and art circles will be the beginning of China's new propaganda policy.

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON RURAL WORK

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 8 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] On the evening of 6 August, the Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on rural work. The conference called on the whole province to work hard in August, September and October, firmly grasp autumn farming with tending of late rice as the central work, endeavor to make late rice production surpass early rice production and win a bumper agricultural harvest for the whole year.

Having dealt with the excellent situation of the province, the conference pointed out the existing problems which may affect winning a bumper harvest for the whole year. The conference demanded: "Party organizations at all levels and the cadres and masses throughout the province must take the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC as the impetus, seriously sum up the experience in the first half year's work and vigorously commend the advanced units and individuals in crash reaping and sowing. They must also further give free rein to the masses, oppose arrogance, shatter complacency, go all-out, continue to advance and win new victory.

"At present, we must strive to grasp well the following several items of work:

"1. We must further establish the idea of fighting natural disasters and winning a bumper harvest. We must continue to struggle against all kinds of natural disasters.

"2. All places must quickly organize the laboring forces to tend late rice. We must do a good job of field management with tending of late rice as the central work. We must conduct the mass movement to make late rice production surpass early rice production. Meanwhile, in cotton production, we must continue to do a good job of insect control, spreading additional manuring and drought-resistant work and endeavor to increase production so that it will be greater than last year. We must also grasp well diversified economy and commune and brigade enterprises.

"3. It is essential to do a good job of preliminary distribution of the summer harvest which is a major task for implementing the party's economic policy, mobilizing commune members' activism and promoting production and a bumper harvest. In accordance with the spirit of the conference held by the provincial CCP committee in Hengdong on arranging preliminary distribution of summer harvest, we must strengthen leadership and seriously grasp well the preliminary distribution of the summer harvest.

"4. It is necessary to make early arrangements for farmland capital construction and winter sowing." All prefectures and departments concerned must make early preparations for the supply of all kinds of materials to insure the smooth progress of farmland capital construction.

The conference demanded that leadership at all levels be determined, cut the number of meetings to a minimum, go deep into grassroots units, conduct investigations and study and solve problems.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI PROPAGANDA CADRES DISCUSS CLASS RELATIONS, STRUGGLE

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a JIEFANG RIBAO report, recently the propaganda section of the political department of the municipal industry and communications (?office) organized a discussion meeting on present class relations and class struggle in our country. Some propaganda and theoretical cadres of industrial and communications organizations attended the meeting. They held enthusiastic discussions, applying the basic principle that practice is the only criterion of truth and, in the light of the actual conditions, they increased their understanding of the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and began to see the following points:

1. The capitalist class indeed no longer exists. The comrades held that the only criterion to differentiate classes is economic status and that classes are certainly not divided on a political or ideological basis; an exploiting class has to be a big social group that possesses means of production and exploits the labor of others. Although there are still a few former capitalists who are able-bodied but who have not yet become workers earning their own living, the capitalist class as a whole has ceased to exist.
2. Factories and enterprises must draw lessons from the past when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" broadened the scope of class struggle. Many comrades held that the elimination of the landlord and rich peasant class and the disappearance of the capitalist class do not mean the dying out of class struggle. But, to correctly wage class struggle, we must learn our lessons from the past mistake in broadening the scope of class struggle. It is particularly important to eliminate the poisonous influence of the ultra-leftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four."
3. It is necessary to correctly wage class struggle in the light of the actual conditions in the factories and enterprises. The comrades held that under the circumstances that exploiting classes no longer exist in our country, the general trend of class struggle is not to become more acute but to ease up. Therefore, the substance and form of class struggle in factories and enterprises are also changing.

At present class struggle generally manifests itself as a struggle between those who work for the four modernizations and those who undermine the four modernizations, and between those who want to consolidate the socialist economic base and those who try to destroy the socialist economic base. To correctly wage class struggle, we must place the emphasis on the struggle against the new exploiters, including corrupt officials, embezzlers and speculators and bring them to justice under the socialist legal system.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

DANDONG PARTY CONGRESS--Dandong Municipality in Liaoning Province held the Fifth Municipal Party Congress from 24 to 27 June. The congress listened to a report entitled: "Quickly shift the work emphasis of the entire party so as to accelerate the tempo in achieving socialist modernization in Dandong Municipality," by Comrade (Li Shizheng), secretary of the Dandong Municipal CCP Committee, and enthusiastically discussed problems of fulfilling various tasks for readjusting the national economy and strengthening the party's political and ideological work. The congress elected the Fifth Dandong Municipal CCP Committee: Comrade (Li Shizheng) was elected as secretary of the Municipal CCP Committee, and comrades (Liu Xiwen), (Wang He), (Ran Lingwu), and (Liu Zhongwen) as deputy secretaries. Comrade (Liu Xiwen) was named first secretary of the discipline inspection committee of the Dandong Municipal CCP Committee. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 79 SK]

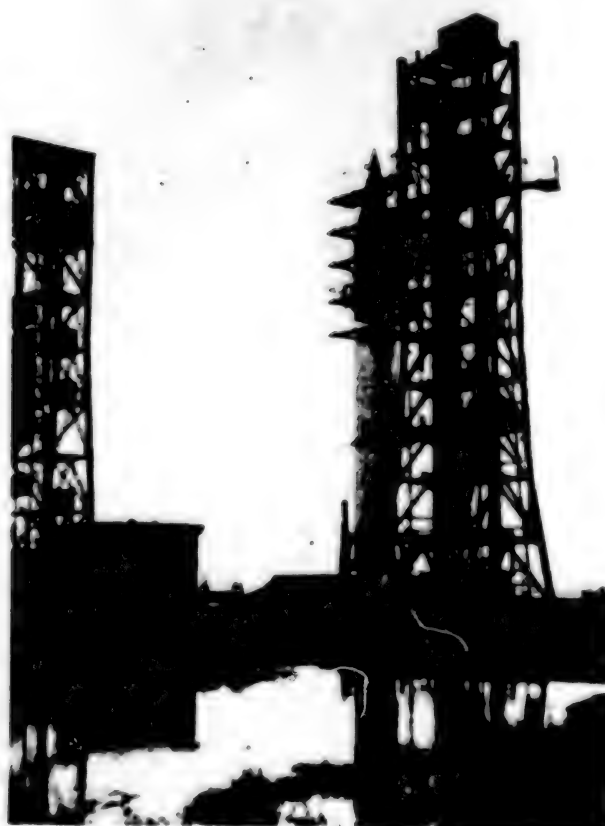
CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MISSILE SITE PERSONNEL CARRY OUT METICULOUS PRELAUNCH PREPARATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jul 79 p 3

[Photo Captions under overall heading: "At the Missile Launching Site"]



- (1) A Chinese-made missile
being readied for
another launch.



- (2) Comrades of the radar station making preparations to assure accurate, error-free tracking of the missile.



- (3) Personnel charged with observation conscientiously go over experimental calculations, guaranteeing the unimpeded conclusion of their observation duties.



- (4) Meteorological personnel using lasers to make cloud observation provide weather data. (Xinhua)

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PLA INTRODUCES NEW HAND-HELD ANTITANK ROCKET

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 79 p 4

[Article: "Hand-held Antitank Rocket"]

[Text] The hand-held antitank rocket has been trial produced following a joint effort by a certain research team of the Liberation Army and related organs. This type of rocket has strong armor piercing capabilities, is compact, lightweight, simply constructed and easy to operate. It is suitable for use in any kind of terrain in any kind of weather. It can be used in close combat, at night, in street fighting, trench warfare, and in other situations.



Soldiers fire their hand-held rockets from dug-in positions. (Xinhua)

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GRASPING MODERN TECHNOLOGY STRESSED IN TRAINING EXERCISES

Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 79 p 4

[Photo captions under overall heading: "Going All-out To Master Modern Military Skills"]

- (1) Attack aircraft group of a certain Air Force unit steps up military training to improve its ability to defend the motherland. Here, flight personnel hold tactical exercises on the ground.
- (2) Through wind and waves, a certain Navy submarine unit trains rigorously, making harsh demands on themselves, to make a strong contribution to the modernization of the national defenses.
- (3) Based [on the demands of] a future war against aggression, a certain engineer unit of the People's Liberation Army firmly grasps modern military techniques, strengthening rocket and mine laying training.
- (4) A certain infantry school of the People's Liberation Army runs its students through all kinds of combined arms exercises, grasping the principles of modern combat and honing the ability of the students to organize and command. (Xinhua)

[Photos on following page]



MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MISSILE ATTACK BOATS STAND READY TO DEFEND XIXIA ISLANDS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jul 79 p 3

[Photo caption]



The commanders and fighters of a certain division of missile attack boats guarding the South China Sea take the defense of the Xixia Islands as well as the four modernizations as their personal and sacred duty. They patrol the ocean frontiers of the motherland on full alert. (Photograph by Chen Liwen [7115 4539 4489])

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HEAVY BOMBERS PARTICIPATE IN STEPPED-UP TRAINING PROGRAM

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Aug 79 p 4

[Photograph caption]



Chinese-made Hong-6 bombers await orders to take off [aircraft is copy of Soviet TU-16 Badget].

CS0: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COSTS OF 'ALTERNATIVE' PRESS OUTLINED

Hong Kong AFP in English 0935 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW

[Report by Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Aug (AFP)—The "alternative" press run by China's democracy and human rights activists is capable of running at a profit. The APRIL 5 FORUM, one of the major publications to have survived the repression of Chinese dissidents, revealed in its latest issue yesterday that in the first six months of the year, three of them during the turbulent "Beijing Spring" period before a government clampdown, it had made a healthy 370 yuan (250 dollars U.S.) net profit from sales alone, without counting loans and donations other than subscriptions.

Total returns for the magazine came to 2264.52 yuan (1,359 dollars U.S.) on June 30, including 364 yuan (218 dollars U.S.) invested by the founders, a donation from a friend "Comrade Zhu Yongda" and various loans. Sales, usually made on Sundays at Beijing's poster-covered "Democratic Wall" had netted 1,476.12 yuan (approximately 886 dollars U.S.) while 424.40 yuan (approximately 255 dollars U.S.) came from subscriptions.

These subscriptions must have been made by Chinese readers because foreigners have not been able to receive this or any other similar magazine through the post since the government clamped down on the democratic movements at the end of March.

No salaries are listed under expenditure which totalled 1,620.93 yuan (973 dollars U.S.), and the only form of remuneration was 116.62 yuan (70 dollars U.S.) paid out for meals for the print workers. Printing costs came to 1,196.69 yuan (718 dollars U.S.) but circulation figures for the magazine which is Reneoed on medium quality paper were not given. Postal rates for the six months came to 69.13 yuan (42 dollars), office costs to 33.45 yuan (20 dollars) and miscellaneous expenses totalled 161.52 yuan (96 dollars).

The APRIL 5 FORUM, which can vary in its attitude to the regime between the moderate and the harsh was founded on November 26 last year and has

since become an institution among the Beijing activists. Its increased popularity in recent times is due to the fact that it is one of a very few publications that have managed to stick it out on the market, observers said. Huge queues form once the magazine goes on sale, normally late on Sunday afternoons, at the Democracy Wall. The magazine has a postal address in one of the main streets of the Chinese capital.

Each issue costs 0.5 yuan (0.30 U.S. dollars) and the magazine has long since abandoned the system, in use when the alternative press first emerged, of one price for Chinese and another one, often twice as high, for "rich and foreign customers." This practice came under severe criticism when the dissidents were suppressed at the end of March.

The APRIL 5 FORUM seems to have taken its cue in publishing its accounts from the Chinese Government which at the end of June published the national budget for the first time since the 50s. But the budget of the official Chinese press remains unknown.

Another magazine, BEIJING SPRING, which has also managed to survive, recently tried to pay taxes to the state on the grounds that it was making a profit. However the authorities do not seem to have responded, informed sources said.

CSO: 4020

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG MOVES TO CURB ILLEGAL EMIGRATION

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 79 p 1

[Report: "Persist to the End in the Struggle Against the Practice of Stowing Away and Fleeing the Country!"]

[Text] After the "Notice on firmly bringing to a halt the practice of stowing away and fleeing the country" was issued by the provincial revolutionary committee, it received warm support from the great number of cadres and masses in our province. Departments concerned, basing themselves on every provision in the notice, swiftly mobilized the masses and took effective measures to stop this unhealthy trend. After days of hard effort, notable successes were achieved. Facts clearly show that only by having all levels of leadership take this matter seriously, by doing good work, and by fully mobilizing the masses can we be certain of checking this unhealthy trend within a short period of time.

Stowing away and fleeing the country violates the country's laws and also runs counter to the fundamental interests of the broad masses of people. The reason for the seriousness of this unhealthy trend in the previous period of time--with the exception of the long period of time when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" engaged in sabotage and created difficulties for the masses' livelihood in some localities, which was an objective cause of this trend--is that some leaders, whose thinking was muddled, became lax in the work of ideological education and did not select effective measures to halt it. This caused the practice to spread. There are also some localities where, owing to the leadership's thinking being clear and distinct, its attitude firm, and its constant attention to doing good work in preventing the practice of stowing away and fleeing the country, the situation is quite different. Today, this newspaper publishes a report on how the party branch of the No 1 fishing brigade in Shekou [5748 0656] commune of Shenquan City held fast to its socialist position. This is a very good example. The brigade faces Hong Kong across the sea; its circumstances are special and its struggle is complex. However, because the brigade has a staunch party branch, holds high the socialist banner, persists in taking the socialist path, practices self-reliance, struggles extremely hard, develops production rapidly, gradually improves the masses' life, and from first to last carries out deepgoing and painstaking ideological and political work, the mood of the entire brigade is calm and unruffled and its socialist enthusiasm is

very high. The commune members say: "Even if carried in a bridal sedan chair, we would not go abroad." The example of this fishing brigade of Shekou commune is similar to that of the border defense areas. With vivid facts they refuted the negative argument that "it is hard to prevent the practice of stowing away and fleeing the country," heightened their socialist aspirations, and set an example of and provided useful experience in opposing this practice.

Although our province has obtained remarkable results in its struggle against this practice, we certainly cannot relax our will to fight. We should see that, fundamentally, the solution of this problem is a long-term political task. Therefore, some areas in our province in the future should still grasp as an important task the struggle against this practice. They should, like the fishing brigade of Shekou commune and other advanced areas and units, conscientiously grasp well political and ideological work, strengthen propaganda and education for socialism and patriotism, and further raise the socialist consciousness of the masses. In dealing with those who take part in this practice, we should pay attention to policies and clearly distinguish the two contradictions of a different nature. For the ordinary masses, we should patiently carry out ideological education work and also make good arrangements for their production and livelihood so that they will be able to keep their minds on their part in the construction of socialism. Ringleaders and instigators who incite, organize and engineer cases of stowing away and fleeing the country, as well as criminals who physically assault and beat up personnel on guard duty and steal boats, should be dealt a firm blow and punished according to law. We should bring into full play the fighting force of the basic-level party branches in order to wage a firm struggle against all illegal activities connected with this practice. At the same time, we should integrate and implement the party's style, and conscientiously solve the problem of the leading group in some localities and the problem of party members' ideological work style. As for the very few party members and cadres who connive at, support, or even take the lead in the practice of stowing away and fleeing the country, we should, according to the seriousness of each case, deal with them strictly on an individual basis.

In summation, we should work ceaselessly and unrelentingly, continue to do each task well, in carrying out to the end the struggle against the practice of stowing away and fleeing the country, in consolidating the stable and unified political situation in our province, and in insuring the smooth construction of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SHANGHAI: PUNISHMENTS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN PUBLIC ORDER

Shanghai JEIFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 79 p 4

[Article by Li Linzhang [2621 7792 4545]: "Punish Behavior That Violates Public Security Control"]

[Text] To carry out the construction of socialist modernization requires the maintenance of enduring social and political stability and the presence of good order in production, work and society. In order to create such conditions we should not only carry forward the democratic rights of the masses of people in the sphere of public security control but also enhance the punishment for behavior that violates public security control, protect the personal rights of the masses of people, and curb and punish the activities of a few people that disturb the social order.

What is called "punishment for behavior that violates public security control" deals with, according to law, behavior that affects social order, hampers public security and violates public morality. In this regard, the 81st Conference of the NPC Standing Committee, on 22 October 1957, specially passed the "Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Punishments Regarding Public Security Control." The regulations clearly and accurately point out that some behavior, such as disturbing public order, committing offences against public safety, infringing on citizens' personal rights, and causing damage to public and private property etc, falls within the category of violating public security control despite the light nature of these offences which have not merited sanctions. The regulations stipulate that, while enhancing ideological education work, we must carry out at the same time the necessary administrative punishments for illegal activities. They also stipulate the three ways of punishing--warning, fine and detention--and the adjudication procedure and policy guidelines that should be grasped when meting out punishment. The regulations, after being promulgated, quickly played their positive role in the sphere of our country's public security control. Practice clearly shows that enhancing the punishment for behavior that violates public security control is essential to the maintenance of social order and to the defense of socialist revolution and construction.

Nevertheless, because of the sabotage and disturbance of Lin Biao and the gang of four in the period of less than a decade following the promulgation of these regulations they were slandered as the "rules and regulations of reversionism" and smashed to bits. In rapid succession emerged serious turmoil in public security control and the unhindered prevalence of illegal activities that disturbed the social order. After the gang of four had been smashed, the party Central Committee, with Comrade Hua Guofeng as its head, enhanced the reconstruction of the socialist legal system. Public security control was greatly improved; the turmoil in social order was basically reversed. However, owing to the remnant poison left over by the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, illegal activities that damage the social order still occur. A very small number of people behave recklessly and do wrong: assembling crowds to create disturbances, picking quarrels in order to beat people, hampering people from exercising their normal democratic rights, and damaging the social order. For the purpose of achieving the four modernizations and creating a better social environment, we must, therefore, firmly carry out the relevant regulations, rules and stipulations concerning public security, thus launching ideological education work on the one hand and enhancing the punishment for behavior that violates public security control on the other. In light of the present situation, most articles contained in the "Regulations for Punishments Regarding Public Security Control" are efficacious. Before any revision can be made of them by the NPC Standing Committee, we must utilize, execute and comply with them precisely.

The key to enhancing punishment for behavior that violates public security control is that those who indulge in illegal activities and yet accept no restrictions must by all means be straightened out by law. It is clearly stipulated in the regulations that "behavior that violates public security control, either by a citizen of the PRC or by a foreigner residing in its territory, shall be dealt with in accordance with these regulations. In other words, no matter who he is, if he violates these regulations he will be investigated." Of course, among those who deserve punishment, the great majority will be people who do not observe discipline or who break the law only slightly. Naturally there must be a difference in principle between the way we treat them and the way we treat our enemies. But this certainly does not mean that even the necessary punishment should not be inflicted. Otherwise, to put up with law breaking will unavoidably lead to its indulgence and spread and will also encourage it to run wild. This will give our enemies opportunities. Formerly, a few black sheep, on the pretext of displaying democracy, fabricated rumors to mislead the people, stirred up trouble, blocked trains, beat and cursed cadres and people's policemen, damaged public property, damaged production order, working order and social order. They even attacked the national dignity by openly writing reactionary slogans, opposing the party's leadership and the socialist system. Serious illegal activities that contravene the basic interests of the country and people must be dealt with and punished according to law. Based on the actual situation, the Public Security Bureau of Shanghai Municipality, for the purpose of maintaining social order and public security, reiterated the decrees and

laws and regulations in "Regulations for the People's Police," "Regulations for Punishments Regarding Public Security Control," "Urban Traffic Regulations," etc. With the approval of the municipal revolutionary committee, it also issued a "Notice" which set forth six provisions. These six provisions reflect the people's wishes and demands. While the judicial organs are, according to law, individually restraining the counterrevolutionaries who have taken a hostile view of the socialist system, our public security agencies should, at the same time, take necessary action against persons who have either engaged in illegal activities only to a modest degree or who have refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonitions. Only thus can we unceasingly consolidate the stable and united social order.

Of course, administrative punishment is only an auxiliary means with regard to ideological education. It will have to be supplemented by ideological education work, and we cannot "punish an offender who has not been told what is right and what is wrong." The disturbance and destruction caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four created the dimness about the concept of the legal system on the part of a considerable number of our people today. Some think that the violation of public security control is, in any case, not a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, and that there is nothing extraordinary about it. Some think that, for behavior that violates public security control, just a little education will be enough and there is no need for administrative action. This requires us to clearly explain to the masses that although some illegal activities do not reach the degree of breaking criminal laws and, therefore, do not merit criminal punishment, yet they exceed the limit within which general education can offer solutions. Punishment is, therefore, mandatory. For instance, some men are apt to start fistfights. They repeatedly commit this offence after being repeatedly told to stop it. This belongs in the category of what the "Regulations for Punishments Regarding Public Security Control" describes as "behavior that transgresses the citizen's personal rights." In public places, some people emit strange-sounding catcalls, assemble crowds to create trouble, and disturb public order without being dissuaded from doing so. This belongs to what the "Regulations" stipulate as "behavior that disturbs public order." "Regulations" provide concrete punishments for these kinds of illegal activities. Explanatory education and necessary administrative punishment complement each other. Without the necessary administrative punishment, we will not only be unable to safeguard the social order but also not be up to saving those who have damaged the social order and are as yet unable to extricate themselves from the morass of errors. We should, through concrete education and propaganda on the legal system, get the people to work together with the political and judicial organs in enhancing public security control and in struggling self-consciously against behavior that damages the social order.

To punish behavior that violates public security control is a serious task. Our public security personnel, during the execution of their duties, cannot cover up or connive at offenses. Nor can they punish indiscriminately. We must correctly distinguish between and deal with the two categories of contradictions of a different nature, and inflict punishment without the

slightest mercy upon those who have produced evil consequences by breaking laws or who have turned a deaf ear to admonitions and repeatedly committed offences after being repeatedly admonished to stop. Those who have not yet reached such a degree ought not to be punished: their problems can be solved through criticism. Even for those who have to be punished, we must analyze the reasons for their law breaking and give them educational help. Punishment is of a coercive nature, but it is not negative. Through punishments we will protect the masses of people and curb illegal activities. As a result, we will be certain of putting the social order under good control.

9450-R

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUANGDONG COUNTY DISCIPLINES SON OF HIGH-RANKING OFFICIAL

Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] In investigating and handling the case of (Zhao Huiping), a high-ranking county official's son who was charged with physical assaults, the Huidong County People's Procuratorate has won the praise of the broad masses of people by adhering to principle, defying power and influence, discarding personal relationships and running affairs according to law.

(Zhao Huiping) is the son of (Zhao Chenxiang), standing committee member of the Huidong County Party Committee and current director of the Huidong County People's Armed Forces Department. He had labored in a youths' farm before he was arrested. In July last year, (Zhao Huiping) operated a farm tractor without authorization and subsequently damaged it in a collision, resulting in a repair cost of more than 480 yuan. In accordance with the opinion of the county party committee, the farm leader required (Zhao Huiping) to make compensations for the losses. Truculent, unreasonable and refusing to make the compensation, (Zhao Huiping) felt that it was the tractor driver (Sun Jian) who had lodged the accusation against him. Harboring resentment in his heart, therefore, he began to await the opportunity to take revenge. On 11 August, (Zhao Huiping) seriously wounded (Sun Jian) after striking him in the head with a brick. What is more, (Zhao Huiping) sued his victim before he himself was prosecuted after making an anonymous telephone call to the county public security bureau in an attempt to falsely incriminate (Sun Jian). Utterly indignant at (Zhao Huiping)'s crime of physical assault, the local masses strongly required the political and legal departments to apply legal sanctions against him. Giving great consideration to the case, the Huidong County Party Committee required the county people's procuratorate to investigate and handle the case immediately and in collaboration with the country public security bureau.

When the county political and legal departments were tackling the case, (Zhao Huiping)'s father (Zhao Chenxiang) did everything possible to interfere with and impede the judicial activities of the procuratorial organs to absolve his son from his crime. In addition, (Zhao Chenxiang) also used every means to intercede with relevant leaders and acquaintances for his son and asked them not to arrest him. However, the Huiyang Prefectural People's Procuratorate later approved the arrest of (Zhao Huiping) according to law. On the basis of the criminal evidence obtained and in accordance with Article No 47 of the constitution of the People's Republic of China, the Huidong County People's Procuratorate brought a suit against (Zhao Huiping) at Huidong County People's Court. After the prosecution, (Zhao Huiping)'s father (Zhao Chenxiang) falsely asserted that the information in the indictment was untrue and that the physical assault against (Sun Jian) made by his son was purely a self-defensive action. Without considering the opinions of either the county procuratorate or the county public security bureau, the county people's court made light of the seriousness of the case and was hence ready to abstain from investigating and affixing the responsibility of the incident.

On hearing this news, local cadres and the masses were all very aggravated. They held: "If we fail to find out who is to blame for such an illegal and criminal act of retaliation through physical assault as the one committed by (Zhao Huiping), then we are simply 'letting the tiger return to the mountain' as well as engaging in such practices as 'bureaucrats shielding one another' and 'exempting senior officials from corporal punishment.' If we do so, then what is the socialist legal system good for?" As a result, they addressed one inquiry after another to the political and legal departments.

On the other hand, the Huidong County People's Procuratorate also disagreed with the view of the county people's court.

"Everybody is equal before the law. Just like other civilians, an official's son is guilty if he has violated the law. He must then be disciplined according to law, or the people will not be convinced. In addition, this is something that state law will not tolerate."

To pass a fair verdict on the case, Huidong County Party Committee organized an investigation involving the participation of the county public security bureau, the county people's procuratorate and the county people's court. After repeated studies and examinations, it was unanimously held that (Zhao Huiping) was evidently guilty of retaliation through physical assault and was therefore liable to legal sanction.

On 28 May this year, the Huidong People's Court finally reached the decision to sentence (Zhao Huiping) to 2 years in prison.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POSTER CITES 67,400 KILLED IN GUANGXI DURING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

Hong Kong AFP in English 0758 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Article by Francis Deron]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Aug (AFP)--Around 67,400 people were killed in "persecutions" that took place during the Cultural Revolution in the southern province of Guangxi, according to a poster put up in Beijing protesting against local officials who were "accomplices to these crimes."

The poster, seen today on Xidan Street, was accompanied by 50 Roneoed pages listing the names of people who died violent deaths, most of them by beating, along with the names of their "executioners" when they were known.

The poster signed by "plaintiffs who have come from Guangxi" also reported the mass rape of 48 girls during the Cultural Revolution in Guangxi. The girls were tied up and their nipples cut off, and after they had died their bodies were mutilated, the poster alleged.

The authors did not give details about dates or the places where these atrocities took place at the end of the 1960's. They attributed them to other "executioners" in Guangxi.

The poster protested that "the people responsible for these crimes are still at large, have been promoted and are getting higher wages," but did not give any names. It said there should be an inquiry into the matter to rehabilitate the victims posthumously.

The violence allegedly took place after the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee issued Circular Number 73 in 1968. The contents of the circular were not given but it was apparently one of the directives issued at the time to bring about a return to order after serious disturbances in 1967, observers said. Province-by-province, little is known about the number of deaths during the Cultural Revolution, but 40,000 dead were reported in the neighbouring province of Guangdong. This unofficial figure was revealed in 1974 by the Guangdong dissident

group known as Li Yizhe followed an inquiry supported by local officials.
[sentence as received]

The roneoed sheets of paper listed about 1,000 names with details about the victims.

A typical case was as follows: "Ying Jiarong--Chinese (others came from national minorities)--sex male--class origin: middle peasant--profession: worker--production unit: iron and steel plant (location not given)--death occurred at his workplace--executioners: Fu Guanghao, Yu Shengming."

The poster attracted the particular attention of old people who read out aloud the list of victims. The introduction said the poster was meant to tell the public about the "Guangxi tragedy." It stressed that if the Chinese people had heard about the large number of victims (around 800,000) of the Tangshan earthquake in July 1976, "unfortunately they have not heard about the murder of 67,000 people in Guangxi during the Cultural Revolution."

CSO: 4020

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO' DISCUSSES CRIMINAL CASE

Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 7 Aug (XINHUA)--After lengthy exchanges between the prosecutor in a criminal case and the accused's sister, whom he had nominated as his defence counsel, a young mason who had pleaded guilty to attempted murder was given a lighter sentence of eight years imprisonment instead of the ten years to which he would normally be sentenced.

The case was reported in CHINA YOUTH DAILY today.

Zhang Jianmin, 23, was a mason working for the Second Construction Company in Tianjin. In late June last year, he made an attempt on the life of his work group leader with an ax after being refused lighter work when his hands were injured. Having struck at the leader's head, face and wrist, he tried to commit suicide, but did not succeed.

The case was brought to the intermediate court in Tianjin, which was proposing to sentence him to ten years imprisonment on account of the grave nature of the offence, even though the victim of the attempt survived.

On the day of the open trial, Zhang Jianmin's sister acted as his defence counsel. She did not challenge the charges, but pleaded for leniency on the grounds that the accused was a victim of anarchism spread by Lin Biao and the gang of four and that his family was also responsible for his lacking proper education. On the other hand, however, his sister argued, his leadership should also be held responsible. The blunt refusal to give him light work to do when his hands were injured was harsh and unreasonable and constituted one of the main causes of the attempted murder.

In pleading for leniency, she cited the decision of the recent judicial conference in Tianjin, which said that "in handling young criminal cases, it is necessary to help more people by educating them, to narrow the target of attack, and save those who slip from the path of virtue."

After three rounds of argument between the prosecutor and the defence counsel, neither side wished to speak any longer.

Having heard the case, the judge and assessors solicited the opinions of the other people present, adjourned for a brief period, and returned to sentence Zhang Jianmin to eight years imprisonment.

The more than 400 observers warmly applauded after the sentence was announced. An official of the intermediate court said that he had not witnessed such a scene for more than a decade. "It shows that the policy of strictly observing the procedures and guaranteeing the rights of the defendant is very much welcomed by the people," he said.

CS0: 4020

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

YUNNAN PUBLIC ORDER CONFERENCE--The Yunnan Provincial Public Security Bureau recently held a conference in Yuxi on public order. To eliminate the remnant poison of the ultraleftist line and to unify thinking on the basis of the spirit of the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and 2d session of the 5th NPC, the conference demanded that the following work be grasped well: "(1) It is essential to vigorously strengthen the ideological and political work of public security cadres and policemen. (2) It is necessary to continue to solve the problems left over from history. (3) It is imperative to strengthen education in socialist democracy and the legal system. (4) With towns and townships as the main points, we must strengthen public order and administration in urban and rural areas." [Summary] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 11 Aug 79 HK]

TIANJIN PROCURATORIAL WORK CONFERENCE--Tianjin Municipality held its seventh procuratorial work conference from 11 to 19 June. The participants studied the relevant documents of the central authorities and the documents of the seventh national procuratorial work conference, discussed the principles and tasks of procuratorial work amid the new situation and listened to reports on experiences in procuratorial work. (Wang Yifu), deputy secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the conference. (Fan Qingoian), chief procurator of the Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate, made a work report. (Wang Fu), deputy chief procurator of the PRC Supreme People's Procuratorate, attended the conference and spoke. The conference held: to defend the four modernizations, a task of prime importance is to deal blows at counterrevolutionary elements and criminals, uphold the political situation of stability and unity and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. The conference also stressed that party leadership over procuratorial organs is mainly political and organizational, that is, supervising procuratorial organs so they correctly implement the party's line, principles and policies. Party committees at all levels should study and inspect the work. However, they must not monopolize and substitute the functions and powers of procuratorial organs. [Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 20 Jun 79 HK]

LIAONING REDRESSES CASE--According to a newsletter of LIAONING RIBAO, Comrade (Du Zheheng), former secretary of Liaoning Provincial Party Committee and governor of Liaoning Province, persecuted to death by Lin Biao and the gang of four years ago, was rehabilitated posthumously. Due to a wrong decision made by the then provincial party committee, Comrade (Du Zheheng) was transferred to a tractor plant in Shenyang as its deputy director. After the beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, he waged a tit-for-tat struggle against Lin Biao and the gang of four and, when persecuted, steadfastly adhered to the proletarian party character and principle. He passed away on 11 November 1975. Following the third plenary session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Party Central Committee and the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee decided to redress his case and restore his reputation. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Aug 79 SK]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUANGDONG COUNTY IMPLEMENTS OVERSEAS CHINESE POLICY

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Li Bingsheng [2621 3521 3932] and Li Siqun [2621 1835 3123]]

[Excerpts] Party organs at all levels and the Overseas Chinese Affairs Department of Kaiping County are determined to implement the party's overseas Chinese policy. As a result, a fresh spirit of stability and unity has emerged throughout the county among the broad masses of returned overseas Chinese, their dependents and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao.

Kaiping is one of the well-known counties in Guangdong Province where large numbers of overseas Chinese are located. The county has over 240,000 overseas Chinese abroad including Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, while 62 percent of the entire population in the county are returned overseas Chinese, dependents of overseas Chinese and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots have made great contributions to the building of socialism in the motherland. They are greatly appreciated by the masses.

After smashing of the "gang of four," the Kaiping County CCP Committee and its Overseas Chinese Affairs Department, while implementing the overseas Chinese policy, actively rechecked and reversed the verdicts on returned overseas Chinese and dependents of overseas Chinese who had been victimized. More than 6,200 "registration forms on overseas Chinese relationship" which cadres and employees had been forced to fill out were destroyed by the department concerned. Now dependents of overseas Chinese and children of compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao are being treated the same as others when they join the party, the youth league or the armed forces, go to higher schools or seek employment and promotion. Since last year, the county committee has recruited nearly 60 persons who have "overseas connections" to join the party and some have even been promoted to leading cadres. Last year, 70 percent of the total of 490 students throughout the county admitted schools of higher learning were children of returned overseas Chinese, dependents of overseas Chinese or from the families of Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. The Overseas Chinese Middle School which had been closed for nine years formally re-opened last year. People from the 401 households of returned overseas Chinese, overseas Chinese and Hong

Kong and Macao compatriots who were forced to wear the hat of landlord and rich peasants are all cleared. The Kaiping County Overseas Chinese Affairs Department is sincerely concerned and truly wants to safeguard the welfare of the returned overseas Chinese and dependents of overseas Chinese. Since last year, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Department has been conscientiously visiting and welcoming overseas Chinese. Twice they organized the departments concerned to go to the villages and towns to verify properties owned by overseas Chinese and make appropriate dispositions. The county has now settled 157 cases of property rights of overseas Chinese. The departments concerned also pay attention to the buying of construction materials with overseas Chinese remittances and assist returned overseas Chinese and their dependents to repair and build houses. The implementation of the overseas Chinese policy gives impetus to the patriotic enthusiasm of overseas Chinese. Since last year, there has been continuous visiting of relatives sightseeing and traveling by overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. Last year's overseas Chinese remittances for the entire county increased 24.9 percent over 1977. The figure for the first quarter of this year is 40 percent greater than for the same period last year. Many overseas Chinese are enthusiastically supporting the four modernizations and helping their own towns to develop production and set up cultural and public welfare undertakings.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF ELECTORAL SYSTEM STRESSED

Beijing **RENMEN RIBAO** in Chinese 13 Jul '79 p 3

[Article by Liao Gailong [1675 5556 7127]: "Democratic Elections Are the Most Important Thing"]

[Excerpts] From the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" thoroughly destroyed our country's dictatorship of the proletariat and system of socialist democracy, thoroughly destroyed the various levels, from central to local, of the people's congresses that were generated through general elections and their permanent organizations. The public opinion media that they controlled branded democracy and democratic elections as bourgeois things, as though Marxism and the dictatorship of the proletariat do not acknowledge the necessity for establishing people's democracy or a system of democratic elections. This false theory of theirs still shackles the minds of many of our cadres even today, and these comrades do not understand the importance of elections, do not understand that a system of democratic elections is the most important thing to the development of socialist democracy and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Comrade Mao Zedong attached great importance to elections. At the time of the second revolutionary civil war, beginning with his leadership of the creation of a workers and peasants democratic revolutionary base (soviet area), Comrade Mao Zedong paid great attention to mobilizing the people to participate in the election of worker, peasant, and soldier congress soviets at various levels and their permanent executive organs.

In his report, "This Year's Elections," written in September 1933, he said, "The worker and peasant masses of the soviet area have already seized political power, and we must always protect this political power, develop this political power, make it capable of striking down reactionary forces at home and abroad, and serve a large function in advancing the lives and welfare of workers and peasants. If we want it to serve this function to the utmost, we must use the method of elections to select a large group of the most politically conscious, most advanced, and most active elements for the soviet, and to eliminate those of the old personnel who are of no use, this is the most important thing. Many people still do not clearly understand the significance of elections to this kind of political power."

Comrade Mao Zedong said that to guarantee a successful election, we must do several weeks of conscientious election propaganda work before the elections. The responsible persons of municipal soviets and village soviets must convene electors' conferences for reports before the election. "In last year's elections, many areas did not implement this kind of report system; this year it must be done. Because there is an opportunity, in reporting to the masses, for the work of the government to be examined by the masses, the enthusiasm of the electors can be raised to a still higher level." Before the election, a list of candidates must also be prepared, the various mass organizations must be consulted with regard to the list, the list of candidates must be announced, and the electors must be enabled to examine the candidates fully. This is the key link in obtaining a successful election. If we are to mobilize the greatest number of electors to participate in the election conference, we must motivate the masses to make known their opinions of the candidate list and generate enthusiastic criticism at the election conference.

Comrade Mao Zedong took great stock in the summarizing of experience and lessons learned in establishing democratic government and democratic election work. In "Investigation of Changgang Village," written in December 1933, he pointed out: "The deficiencies in the current elections in Changgang Village are: (1) The propaganda failed to point out that the soviet is the masses' political power to control their own lives, the most important right of the masses. (2) The number of persons on the list of candidates was equal to the number of persons to be elected, and was not double the number of persons to be elected, so the masses were unable to criticize the list of candidates. (3) At the work report conference, the masses were not exhaustively motivated to criticize the work of the village soviet. Except for these deficiencies, everything else was successful."

According to the decision of the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee last December, beginning this year, the emphasis of the work of our whole party and whole nation will be put on the track of socialist modernization and construction. The report of the Third Plenary Session said: "Because the system of democratic centralism was not truly implemented during the period just past, departing from democracy and emphasizing centralism, allowing too little democracy, it is necessary to particularly emphasize democracy during the present period and to strengthen the dialectical unity of democracy and centralism, to establish, on the foundations of the mass line, unified leadership for the party and effective guidance for individual production units."

To achieve this objective, one of our pressing missions is to restore the various levels of people's congresses and the democratic election system that were destroyed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Among the laws passed by the recent Second Plenary Session of the Fifth National People's Congress were "Organic Law of Local People's Congresses and Local People's Governments of the People's Republic of China" and "Electoral Law of the National People's Congress and Local People's Congresses of the People's Republic of China." These are an important measure in the restoration of our country's socialist democratic electoral system. We must make the people the masters of the

society and the nation not only in name, but in fact as well. The people must have the right to control the nation, and with regard to the leading personnel at the various levels of government and managers of enterprises, the people have the authority to oversee their work and to replace them at any time, the better to prevent them from "changing society's servants into society's masters," or changing from the servants of the people into the lords of the people. Only in this way can the people have a highly developed sense of being masters and fully develop their initiative, activism, and creativity in socialist modernization. Only in this way can they overcome the bureaucracy and truly renew and strengthen our country's organs of authority at all levels, our country's administrative organs and economic enterprise management organs at all levels and make them capable of fully satisfying the requirements of rapid implementation of the four modernizations.

There is no doubt that the realization of a proletarian democratic electoral system is a formidable affair, and no doubt that it will encounter various kinds of obstructions. However, it is something we must do. To repeat, it is the most important thing for the development of socialist democracy and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

9284

C80: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' CONTINUES SERIES ON COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 79 p 2 HK

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wu Yuanfu [0702 0337 1381]: "The Practice of Uncompensated Transfer of Funds and Assets Should Be Stopped-- Third in a Series of Reports on an Investigation of Collectively-Owned Enterprises"]

[Text] Enterprises under collective ownership are collectively owned by the laboring people. However, the current ownership and decision-making power of some collectively-owned enterprises are not given due respect. Some local authorities have wantonly taken away their funds and assets, imposed heavy taxes and levies and cast a greedy eye on the portion of profits retained by these enterprises.

Since April last year, the Beijing municipal authorities began to assume complete control over the financial, property and personnel management of the 446 collectively-owned enterprises which were originally under district jurisdiction. These enterprises were built up from nothing by the residents of various districts since 1958. Today, they have all developed to a fair size and employ a total of over 150,000 workers. Their annual output value amounts to more than 1.2 billion yuan and annual profits exceed 0.2 billion yuan. During the past few years, they have attained continuous growth through self-reliance and played an important part in increasing the production of manufactured goods for daily use, making adequate arrangements for the people's livelihood, multiplying the opportunities for employment, accumulating funds and gaining foreign exchange. After these enterprises were placed under municipal management, they have had to hand over all tax-deducted profits to the municipal authorities and to bureaus and companies at the municipal level. They cannot keep a single cent and their cadres, staff and workers have no right to ask how their profits that were handed over have been distributed and used. Some people said: These enterprises "do not resemble any of the two things," that is, ownership by the whole people and collective ownership. Some staff and workers said: We are unable to enjoy any of the "superiority" of ownership by the whole people, but are subjected to all the "petty annoyances" experienced by enterprises under collective ownership.

The staff and workers of collectively-owned enterprises are reared in the tradition of plain living and hard struggle and industry and thrift in management, because these enterprises carry out independent accounting and are responsible for their own profits and losses. In Beijing, the overwhelming majority of collectively-owned enterprises are units that run at a profit. In some factories, a year's profit can cover the total investment put in during more than the past 10 years. It is precisely for this reason that they have "drawn the attention" of certain leading departments. Although some people paid little heed to the development of collectively-owned enterprises and even tried to check their growth in various ways, they were as eager as anyone else when it came to taking away the property of these enterprises. The second light industry bureau is in charge of all collectively-owned enterprises. Since 1959, the municipal authorities have taken away from the bureau an accumulative total of 0.26 billion yuan worth of property that belonged to enterprises under collective ownership. The funds of the collectively-owned enterprises were frozen following the 1976 financial readjustment. In an effort to clear up these frozen funds in 1978, the Central Committee clearly stipulated that in principle all the frozen funds of enterprises under collective ownership should be returned to the units where they formerly belonged. Up to the present, however, only 8 percent of the frozen funds have been returned. A big portion of the 50 million yuan allocated by the municipal financial and inland revenue bureau for the municipal construction committee that year came from frozen funds which should be returned to the collectively-owned enterprises. There is a shoe factory in Sicheng District which specializes in the production of women's and children's shoes. Profits are small because everything is done by hand. Of the more than 300 workers employed by the factory, the majority are old ladies over 50 years of age. The workshop is built in a neighborhood compound and working conditions are tough. During the past decade and more it accumulated over 60,000 yuan from the portion of profits not handed over to the state and intended to use this sum to build its own factory premise. After this sum was frozen by higher authorities in 1976, the workers always anxiously asked what would happen to their money. At that time, the factory leadership explained to the workers that the higher authorities would not confiscate it. As it turned out, the entire sum was confiscated in 1978 when a decision was made to thaw all funds and assets. This case of uncompensated transfer remains to be settled. Many factories are unable to carry out capital construction and renovate their equipment because their accumulated property and equipment were taken away without compensation. This has adversely affected production.

Some of Beijing's enterprises that are managed by the municipal bureaus and companies are owned by the whole people and some are owned by the collective. However, enterprises under collective ownership have been unable to spend the entire amount of the tax-deducted profits for their own development because many enterprises owned by the whole people have been spending their money for a long time. The 600,000 yuan which the Second Light Industry Bureau paid for the capital outlay of the plastics

company and No 7 Plastics Factory (enterprises owned by the whole people) came from the funds of collectively-owned enterprises under its jurisdiction. In 1974, the Beijing zipper plant (an enterprise owned by the whole people) purchased some advanced imported equipment at a price of 930,000 yuan, 430,000 of which were borrowed from the funds of collectively-owned enterprises. This sum was written off this year as an investment put in the zipper plant. At present, many factories owned by the whole people have set up "7 May" family dependent companies which are based on collective ownership. According to estimates made by the parties concerned, the tax-deducted profits made by these family dependent companies each year amount to well over 18.5 million yuan. This sum of money is at the disposal of enterprises owned by the whole people.

Cases of taking property from collective enterprises can be found everywhere--in municipalities, districts, neighborhoods and residents' committees. During the past decade, many people regarded this practice as natural and right. It is high time we conscientiously study and settle this issue. If not, we will adversely affect the development of production and the speeding up of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PROBLEM OF SMUGGLING ABROAD ATTACKED

Proclamation Issued

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by NANFANG RIBAO commentator: "Resolutely Stop This Undesirable Practice"]

[Text] Recently in some parts of our county the undesirable practice of smuggling abroad has appeared. For this the county revolutionary committee has issued the "Proclamation on the Resolute Restriction of Smuggling Abroad," urging the people of the entire county to mobilize immediately and launch a resolute fight against the illegal act of smuggling abroad. This proclamation speaks sternly and forcefully for justice and is a clear banner, fully reflecting the ardent indignation of the broad number of cadres and people toward the act of smuggling abroad, and fully demonstrating the determination to fight this perverted tendency and immediately restrict smuggling abroad. We express resolute support.

Smuggling abroad has always been wrong and illegal. It is illegal because we are a socialist country with a proletarian dictatorship. Our borders are based on the good of the nation and the people, and are administered according to the regulations of the law. Citizens must consciously comply with the system of administration of the border and maintain socialist law and discipline. Leaving the country without a proper reason, without getting the approval of the relevant department of government, and without the prescribed port certification is an illegal and wrong act, and something which neither the government nor the people can permit.

At present under the central leadership of Comrade Hua Guofeng, our people, united as one man, struggle to carry out the four modernizations. People have learned from first-hand experience that only socialism can save China. Only by realizing socialism and modernization can the economically backward condition of our nation be fundamentally changed, the wounds caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" be healed, our nation made to grow rich and strong, and the people's level of life raised. If the four modernizations

and reconstruction are strayed from, our country and our peoples have no way out. Nor does the individual have any future. Everyone knows that in a country like ours, with an economy and scientific technology which have been backward for a long time and with a large population, to realize the magnificent goal of the four modernizations is no easy matter. It requires that the people of the entire nation develop a high degree of patriotic spirit and that the socialist activism of each person be fully developed. It requires that one be ambitious, confident, and of one mind, not fearing the difficulties nor dangers, and advancing bravely using his own sweat to irrigate the gaily-colored flowers of the four modernizations and build our great socialist homeland to be even more glorious.

But just when the whole country and the people with one heart and mind are heading straight toward the four modernizations, there is a very small minority who have let the "winds of Hong Kong and Macao" muddle their minds and have committed the mistaken act of running counter to the people of the entire nation. Violating the law and discipline, they smuggle abroad, destroying our country's stable and unified political situation, affecting the industrial and agricultural production and the four modernizations and reconstruction, affecting the social order of the border defense area, and damaging our international reputation. Clearly, what these people are doing is not only against the law but is against the will of the broad masses of the people of the entire nation. They are shameless deserters who are sneaking away from the path of the new long march at a critical junction. Thus, all those with a patriotic mind should resolutely implement the proclamation of the county revolutionary committee and immediately put a stop to the undesirable practice of smuggling abroad!

Of course, most of those smuggling abroad are momentarily confused, have made a mistake or have believed rumors and been deceived. This is part of the internal contradictions of the people. As for them, we must do well the propaganda and educational work, induce them to wake up in time and correct their mistake. Recently some of the communes of Zhongshan and Doumen have done fine ideological and educational work on people who have smuggled abroad, achieving good results. They deserve to be studied and spread everywhere. But one should realize that foreign and domestic class enemies and a small number of bad people who are hostile toward socialism still cause disturbances and destruction. They take advantage of every opportunity to fabricate rumors, incite flight, hatch plots, and stir up trouble. We must maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance and thoroughly expose and smash the destructive schemes of class enemies. As for the small minority of criminal elements who are organizing the smuggling abroad and domestic and foreign plots, and carrying out extradition, they must be dealt with in accordance with the law, resolutely cracked down on, and not be treated leniently.

We believe we need only follow resolutely all the provisions of the county revolutionary committee's proclamation, mobilize the masses without restraint, have the party, the government, the military and the people act in unison, and

fight resolutely. Then the unhealthy practice of smuggling abroad can certainly be quickly checked.

Returning Smugglers Rehabilitated

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 79 p 1

[Article by Wu Jingjian [0702 7231 1017] and Chen Weishu [7115 0351 2873]: "A Group of Xinwan Commune Members Smuggled Abroad Earlier Returned Home; Commune Party Committee Adopts Attitude of Welcome Toward Them and Carries Out Education in Ideology and Law and Discipline"]

[Text] Recently a group of young commune members from the Xinwan Commune of Zhongshan County who had smuggled to Macao returned home. The party committee of Xinwan Commune adopted the attitude of warmly welcoming them, and educated them in ideology and law and discipline, achieving good results.

Though the period of stay in Macao for the commune members who smuggled abroad differed, after they reached Macao, they all found that life was hard, the going was tough, and there were difficulties with no one to turn to. Like a solitary goose who has strayed from the flock, they had lost the warmth of the collective. They said that it was not as easy to find work in Macao as some people said. A commune member named Huang of the second production team of the Dapai production brigade, after being in Macao for more than 1 month, had only done a half day's work on Ching Ming Festival day, when he had gone up the mountain to weed. The rest of the time he muddled along by eating at his relative's home. Even if someone did find work, the working day was as long as 12 hours and with the price of goods rising, life was hard to bear. Some young women who smuggled to Macao even met with insults from hoodlums.

The commune party committee educated these returning commune members in ideology and law and discipline, making them realize that it was shameful to be deserters who slipped away from the path of the new long march at a critical juncture, and that smuggling abroad was against the law. The commune party committee also taught them to cherish socialism, ambitiously conquer all difficulties, work concertedly for the four modernizations, and properly reconstruct our homeland. After these returned members had undergone the education, they realized their error and drew the lesson. They said now we are solitary geese who have returned to the flock and feel the warmth of the collective. We must appreciate our good fortune and never again be deserters from the reconstruction of the homeland.

9282

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

READERS AIR COMPLAINTS IN 'LETTERS TO THE EDITOR'

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 19 Jul 79 p 3

[Letters to the Editor column: "Don't Let Children Get Away With Violating the Law and Breaking Discipline"]

[Text] Comrade Editor

Ever since 1976, Comrade Zhao Jianning [6392 1696 1380], son of former revolutionary committee head and party committee deputy secretary in our company, Comrade Zhao Yongde [6392 3057 1795], with the indulgence of his parents, has acted wrong, made it impossible for children to attend classes at the company school, and created a foul atmosphere in the compound with extremely bad effect on the mass of the people. In 1977, Comrade Zhou Haigu [0719 3189 0657] of the school reported that Zhao Jianning had on several occasions taken liberties with female classmates and had broken a window pane only to have Zhao Yongde criticize the school for poor education and find fault with Zhou. Not long afterward, Zhou was transferred out of the company. Relying on his father's position of authority, Zhao Jianning became bolder and bolder in his misconduct. In the latter part of 1977 when teacher Gu Jian [0657 0494] criticized Zhao Jianning for failure to observe discipline, Zhao hit the teacher with a stone. When the teacher reported the matter to his parents, his mother (a member of the Communist Party) said simply, "Would my boy do such a thing?" Because the parents have spoiled the child and shielded him, Zhao Jianning has run wild. On several occasions he has stolen cars to drive around in; he often organized gambling games, and he has taken liberties with women. More serious was an incident that took place in December of last year when Zhao Jianning deliberately made trouble by beating up and injuring teacher Huang Keming. On the following day when teacher Huang and his wife went to the hospital for examination, he was again struck by Zhao Jianning and was unable to attend classes for more than a month thereafter. If Zhao Jianning dares to perpetrate outrages such as this, Zhao Yongde cannot shirk responsibility. It is hoped that authorities concerned will act promptly to resolve this problem.

Wei Qun [7614 5028], cadre at Guangxi Metallurgy Jingxiang Company.

Follow-up Report of Investigation.

Investigation reveals that the situation reported in Wei Qun's letter is substantially correct.

Once the "gang of four" was smashed, Zhao Jianning continued wrongdoing at the school, brazenly smashing a windowpane there. After the examination system was re-instituted, he tore up an examination paper and shouted, "I want to be like Zhang Tiesheng [1728 6993 3932]. He attacked and reviled teachers and took liberties with female classmates as he pleased, destroying school discipline and upsetting the tranquillity of the school. Why was it that the entire school was powerless before him?

The people said, "His father is a leading cadre in the company. His parents wink at his actions and shield him." Because Comrade Zhou Haigu reported the son's wild actions to Zhao Yongde, he was driven from the school and the company. When Zhao Jianning stole a net for use in ball games from the school, his mother insisted that the family had bought it. After Zhao Jianning admitted to having stolen the net, his mother continued to quibble saying, "My son is very young. All he needs is a little pressure and he'll be all right." When Zhao Jianning deliberately caused trouble by injuring teacher Huang Keming and both the school leaders and teacher Huang made a report to Comrade Zhao Yongde, Zhao Yongde not only did not apologize to teacher Huang nor say his son had been wrong, but went off in a car with Zhao Jianning that same evening to see a play. Then, on the following day, teacher Huang was struck a second time.

By playing the tyrant, Zhao Jianning has provoked public indignation. The teachers wrote a big character poster demanding that he be severely dealt with, but Zhao Jianning, secure in the knowledge that he had strong backing, tore up the big character poster on the spot, forcing teacher Huang to leave the school in indignation. More than 10 teachers, outraged at the injustice that had been done, signed their names to a letter of complaint, and also left the school in indignation (returning later as a result of work done by the party committee). After Zhao Jianning graduated from high school, he insinuated himself back on the premises on several occasions to gamble. Recently the public security authorities detained him in accordance with the law. This is the result of Zhao Yongde's having let his son get away with breaking the law.

Reporter, Hu Ping (5170 1627)

No Need to Throw Big Parties When Admitted to University

Comrade Editor:

Enrollment this year in institutions of higher learning is already underway, and soon a large number of young people will be entering special institutes and schools for study. Some parents are preparing large banquets to celebrate

the admittance of their sons and daughters to university. In 1977 and 1978 when students from our farm were admitted to university by examination, the families of 10 technical secondary schools invited guests to parties. The family of one student butchered a pig and spent more than 200 yuan for a banquet of almost 20 tables with relatives and friends coming from other counties to celebrate. I feel that now that enrollment of students on the basis of merit has been re-instituted, we young people should feel very glad at the opportunity for advanced studies at institutions of higher education. But inviting guests to big banquets not only means squandering money, but it also affects the concerted efforts of everyone in the four modernizations. So, there should be no parties when admitted to university.

Chen Jianfan [7115 1698 0416], Xinzhou [2450 3166] farm, Huarong [5478 1369] County, Hunan Province.

Strange Shortage of Athletic Instructor Urgently Requires Solution

Comrade Editor:

Yancheng County in Jiangsu is an extremely populous county with a middle and primary school enrollment numbering 280,000 students. According to authorized teaching strength, it should have more than 700 athletic instructors. But currently there are only somewhat more than 20 professional athletic instructors. We have inquired at several other places only to find a similar situation.

Recently some schools have shown a tendency to favor intellectual education while neglecting physical education. A decline in the physical condition of many students is directly related to this lack of physical education instructors.

Shortage of qualified athletic instructors will adversely affect the physical health of youth. Middle and primary school students are in a period when their bodies are growing, and if there is no systematic guidance from athletic instructors so they can get scientific physical training, that will be bad for their healthy growth.

Unless this problem is solved, it will have a bad effect on efforts to raise the technical level of sports activities. The treasure trove of physical culture contained in the millions upon millions of youths requires discovery and nurture. Unless there are properly trained athletic instructors, many promising sports seedlings may be buried.

It is to be hoped that authorities concerned will pay attention to the solution of the problem of a shortage of physical education instructors. It is recommended that vigorous efforts be made to operate advanced institutions for physical culture and, insofar as is possible, to increase the number of physical culture schools and specialized fields of studies. Additionally there should be more short-term rotational training courses for physical education

teachers. Possibly too, workers and staff in enterprises and industries who possess the athletic theory, the technical level, and the ability to teach athletics may also be engaged as teachers to solve this pressing need.

Xu Hanyan [1776 3352 3508], Propaganda Department, Communist Party Committee of Yancheng County.

Opening of Other People's Mail Is Not Allowed

Comrade Editor:

My girl friend works in Hofei City, and our affection for each other has always been good. Not long ago a letter from her said, "When I heard a letter from you had arrived, I ran at once to the reception office to get it. Because I was quite busy at the time, I did not open it until after work when I was surprised to find that the envelope contained only a blank sheet of paper. I thought that was strange. The next day several young people in the plant purposely imitated your tone in talking in front of me. Later I learned that they had surreptitiously read the letter and burned it, then put a blank sheet of paper in the envelope and returned it to its original place." When I read her letter, I was furious and thought of the many letters I had written her previously without knowing what had happened to them and how vexed I had been. I had previously always thought that the mailman had carelessly lost them, but now I finally knew that these young people like to do these things. Freedom to correspond is a constitutionally vested right. The recently promulgated "Penal Code of the People's Republic of China" clearly stipulates that hiding, destroying, or illegally opening other people's correspondence violates the citizen's right to correspond and is a serious matter that will be investigated with criminal responsibility fixed. It is to be hoped that these youths, whether out of curiosity or as a joke, or for some other reason will henceforth not do this.

Xiao Gang [5135 0073], a certain unit of the Liberation Army.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FAMILY PLANNING ENCOURAGED IN JIANGXI, SHENYANG, WEIHAI AND HARBIN

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 79 p 4

[Article: "Do Effective Family Planning, Control Population Increase"]

[Text] 1. Jiangxi Province recently held a conference of representatives of advanced groups and individuals in family planning. Banners, citations and certificates of merit were awarded to 33 advanced groups and 113 advanced individuals. The conference awarded each advanced group a television set, each advanced individual a radio and each medical or health worker who had contributed to family planning work a watch. Such province-wide large-scale commendations and encouragement for advanced groups and individuals in family planning were the first in Jiangxi Province.

Jiang Weiqing [3068 3262 3237], the first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee, stated in his speech that in recent years the natural rate of population increase in the countryside throughout Jiangxi Province had exceeded the national average. He requested everyone to give this situation a high degree of attention.

2. Shenyang Units Convene Conference for Advanced Representatives of Family Planning

The PLA Shenyang Units recently convened a conference of advanced representatives in family planning and commended the work done by 122 advanced units, 59 advanced workers and 1,147 advanced individuals who pledged to have only one child in their lifetime.

Li Desheng [2621 1795 3932], Commander of the Shenyang Units, gave a talk at the conference in which he stated that family planning is absolutely not something to be overlooked. It directly concerned the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood and it was an extremely urgent strategic task that affects the overall situation. He called on the broad masses of commanders and fighters, staff members and workers and families to learn from advanced elements and strive to do an even better job in family planning.

3. Rate of Population Increase Maintained at 6 per 1,000 and Less in Weihai Municipality

The Weihai Municipality of Shandong Province recently held a city-wide award ceremony for family planning to commend and encourage the first group of 2,500 couples who had volunteered to be registered in a one child per couple program. This group of couples is close to half of the entire child-bearing-age couples in the municipality. Weihai Municipality has always done a good job in family planning work. In the past several years, the rate of natural increase in population has been reduced to under 6 per 1,000. This year the Weihai Municipal Party Committee organized cadres at all levels to conscientiously study the Party Central Committee's directives on family planning and to regard this work as an important measure to accelerate building in the four modernizations. Widespread propaganda is being carried out within and outside of the party. The municipal committee also designated a secretary to personally handle family planning work.

4. Harbin Encourages "One Child Per Couple"

Recently 4,032 Harbin child-bearing-age couples with only one child jointly proposed to all child-bearing-age couples throughout the province to "have only one child during their lifetime."

They are employees of various fronts in Harbin, and most of them are over thirty years old with only one child.

Some child-bearing-age-couples from Nunjiang, Yichun, Heijiang and Daqing are actively responding to the call.

5. Fuzhou Chemical Industrial System Doing a Good Job in Family Planning

By the end of May, a total of 175 men and women employees of the Fuzhou municipal chemical industrial system of Fijian Province had determined to have only one child. Party organs at all levels of the Fuzhou chemical industrial system are conscientiously taking the lead to strengthen family planning work. Each year since 1974 it has been judged to be the advanced group in family planning work in Fuzhou Municipality. In the past five years, party organs at all levels of the Fuzhou chemical industrial system have considered family planning work as an important issue to be grasped. Many plants regard employee family planning as one of the criteria for grading cadres as outstanding producers.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

RECEPTION HELD FOR PARTICIPANTS IN SPORTS MEET

Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our reporter (Qiao Linzhen), the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the All-China Sports Federation and the Jinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a reception in honor of friends from various countries who are currently in our province to attend the invitational tournament at (Nanjiao) Hostel, Jinan Municipality, on the evening of 11 August. Present at the reception were Xu Leijian, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the organization committee of the invitational tournament; Xu Yinsheng, first vice chairman in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; Li Yuanrong, vice chairman of the Jinan Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the organization committee of the invitational tournament, and others.

Xu Leijian made a speech at the reception on behalf of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee and the All-China Sports Federation. He began by extending a warm welcome to the friends from various countries and said: There are many old friends as well as new ones among the athletes participating in this magnificent sports event. A meeting like this between old and new friends will not only promote mutual friendship and unity between Chinese and foreign peoples and athletes but also provide a good opportunity for all of us to learn from each other, exchange experiences and improve our skill. Besides, this meeting will also make new contributions to the healthy development of world gymnastics. He continued: With the joint efforts of friends and comrades from various countries, I believe that this Jinan international gymnastics tournament will be crowned with complete success.

Friends from various countries attending the invitational tournament happily gathered together, had cordial conversations and reminisced old times. An atmosphere of warm friendship permeated the reception.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

QINGHAI COURT SENTENCES MAN TO JAIL FOR FALSE ACCUSATIONS

Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Xining, 9 Aug--An offender who falsely accused a good man of committing such crimes as "murder for money," "killing a witness" and "viciously attacking the party Central Committee" was sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment recently in Xining Municipality of Qinghai Province. The masses warmly supported this judgment. They said: This one who accuses falsely should be punished according to law, as he employed vicious means and committed serious crimes in an attempt to destroy a good man.

Criminal Xie Zundao, who made false accusations, was a former cadres with general office of the Qinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee before his arrest. His victim was a messhall assistant in his unit. The two quarreled with each other on some trifling matter. In 1977, when a cadre from Zhiduo County was sent to Xining on temporary duty, he and his wife died as a result of gas poisoning. Criminal Xie, who falsely represented himself as a comrade-in-arms of the dead cadre, instigated relatives of the deceased to file charges. He rumored that the deceased carried an enormous amount of public and private funds, a wrist-watch, musk and other valuables, which were stored in the messhall assistant's home; Xie Zundao also spread a rumor that the cadre heard the victim say that many people complained and voiced grievances in favor of the "gang of four" and viciously attacked the party Central Committee, and that, as a result this assistant tried to make this couple drunk, shut the windows and doors, and plugged up the chimney to achieve his dual purpose of murdering them for money and doing away with the material witnesses. Criminal Xie Zundao unlawfully visited several units in an ostensible search for the necessary data for the investigation and wrote letters of false accusation in assumed names and in other persons' names to responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial and municipal public security organs. After a long and tedious investigation, the Xining Municipal Public Security Bureau and other units concerned found that the couple indeed died of gas poisoning and their death had nothing to do with the victim. Xie Zundao was actually trying to frame a good man. To uphold law and protect a citizen's rights, the Xining Municipal Intermediate People's Court sentenced criminal Xie to 7 years' imprisonment. Considering the sentence against him was rather heavy, criminal Xie appealed. After reviewing the case, the Qinghai Provincial Higher People's Court sustained the original verdict and dismissed his appeal.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SHENGLI REFINERY ACHIEVES GOOD RESULTS IN NOISE REDUCTION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 79 p 1

[Article by Li Ming [2621 2494] and Zhang Hongli [1728 3163 4409]:
"Shandong Shengli Refinery Pays Attention to Safeguarding Workers' Health;
Results Achieved in Actively Undertaking Noise Abatement Study"]

[Text] To improve the work environment and safeguard the workers' health, the Shandong Shengli [0524 0448] Oil Refinery has actively undertaken studies on the prevention of noise pollution and attained relatively good results in eliminating this danger from its major production equipment.

A main workshop of this refinery had large, highly concentrated combined oil refining facilities. The equipment was huge and the noise earthshaking. The degree of noise created by this equipment day and night far surpassed the standards set by the state. It endangered the health of the workers and drowned out all conversation among many production posts. Safety warning signals could not be heard and telephone contacts were interrupted. To change this condition, the Shandong Shengli Oil Refinery organized special personnel under the specific responsibility of an engineer who, in coordination with the Institute of Acoustics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, actively undertook noise pollution research study. They studied the advanced experiences of foreign countries, carried out large-scale on-the-spot indepth investigations and surveys and quickly produced a relatively complete program for the prevention of noise pollution, such as isolating the source of noise, absorption of noise and control of vibration. Moreover, last year a large number of acoustic bricks to absorb noise were produced and double doors were installed to insulate against noise.

The highest level noise had been at the worksite with three pieces of equipment but after improvements the degree of noise was greatly reduced and conformed to state standards and regulations. The noise at the catalytic unit in the past had reached 99 decibels. After improvements the level of noise was reduced to 10.5 decibels, which conformed to state regulations and standards. At the same time work stations in the refinery where noise interference had been relatively light also improved their situation, and such problems as surface vibrations at individual posts were solved. Soon afterwards, researchers of the Institute of Acoustics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences carried out detailed investigations and surveys and gave firm approval to the achievements made by the refinery in the prevention of noise pollution and to its experiences to control noise pollution in the petroleum refinery industry.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

LIAONING BIRTH CONTROL--Since the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee promulgated the birth control regulations on a trial basis, more than 48,400 couples of child-bearing age in the whole province have decided to have only one child. Anshan, Shenyang and Luda municipalities have also held conferences in birth control and publicized the regulations. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 79 SK]

JIANGSU COLLEGE ENROLLMENT--The selection and physical examination of new students for universities and colleges is now in progress. A responsible comrade of the provincial committee for university and college enrollment explained the importance of the selection process and called on all localities to pay serious attention to this work. He explained that the political screening of students stressed mainly the students' own political record and generally is not affected by the political problems of their parents. Physical examination of students this year will be carried out by special physical examination centers set up by county-level hospitals. Physical examination certificates obtained by students elsewhere are not acceptable. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Aug 79 OW]

GUIZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD--The Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee on 18 June promulgated the provisional planned parenthood method and also issued a circular. The circular pointed out that controlling population growth is an important measure for readjusting the current national economy, enhancing the people's level of health and standard of living and is a strategic issue facing us. The leadership at all levels must effectively grasp this task firmly and well. The circular stipulated that each couple should not have more than two children including adopted children. If the couple already has two children, they cannot have any more. It is also necessary to cite those couples who have only one child. Couples who already have one child should adopt effective measures of contraception to insure that they will not have anymore children. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Jul 79 HK]

JIANGSU JOB PLACEMENT--Changzhou Municipality, Jiangsu Province, has taken steps to create more jobs for unemployed people. A total of 51,600 people were given jobs between October 1978 and June 1979. The number of people placed accounts for 12 percent of the city's population. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW]

JIANGSU JOBS PLACED --Nanjing, 9 Aug--More than 23,000 unemployed young people in Jiangsu Province were given jobs between January and the first 10 days of July this year. Most of these young people are now working in collectively owned enterprises in towns and cities. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0204 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW]

ANHUI SCHOOL BUILDING CONFERENCE--The Anhui construction committee and bureau of institutes of high learning recently held a joint conference on building school premises in Hefei to check on the completion, turning over and use of 42,000 square meters of school premises and to study how to fulfill the plans on building school premises for institutes of higher learning this year. The conference participants held that the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee is very concerned about the construction of school premises for institutes of higher learning. They pointed out that in the first half of this year, the fulfillment of investments in school premises had increased by 30 percent over last year's corresponding period, and that construction of some 12,600 square meters of schools premises had been completed. This latter figure was an increase of 309 percent over last year's corresponding period. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Aug 79 HK]

SHANDONG MEMORIAL SERVICE--According to a DAZHONG RIBAO report, Comrade (Xue Qian), former director of the water conservation bureau of the Shandong Provincial Revolutionary Committee and secretary of the CCP Committee of the bureau, died of an incurable disease on 21 July in Jinan, Shandong Province, at the age of 55. A memorial service was held for him at the auditorium of the Jinan (Yipingshan) Cemetery for Revolutionaries on 30 July. Attending the service were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP, Revolutionary and CPPCC committees, responsible persons of the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial higher people's court, provincial departments, commissions and offices and agricultural bureaus, representatives of cadres of the provincial water conservation bureau and relatives and friends of Comrade (Xue Qian). [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Jul 79 SK]

ZHEJIANG PLANNED PARENTHOOD--According to (Tao Zhenning), deputy director of the provincial planned parenthood group, Zhejiang's population has increased by 22 million persons, an increase of 173 percent over 1950. The province is planning to reduce the population growth by 0.8 percent in the next two or three years and to 0.5 percent by 1985. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS--WEN HUI BAO carried an article on 7 July pointing out that it is a positive step to resume entrance examinations for primary school and junior middle school graduates, in reference to the municipality's decision to resume entrance examinations for further study this year. The article says: "This is a very necessary step to restructure middle and primary school education and to raise the quality of education in an all-round way." It adds: "The restoration of entrance examinations for further study encourages young people to study politics, culture and other scientific subjects." [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW]

JIANGSU CITY POPULATION GROWTH--Good results have been achieved in planned parenthood work in Taizhou Municipality, Jiangsu Province. The city's net population growth rate has dropped from 13.9 per thousand in 1970 to 3.83 per thousand in 1978. In the past 8 years, the city's net population growth rate has been kept under 5 per thousand. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW]

JIANGSU UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES--Nanjing, 6 Jul--Since the beginning of this year, new school buildings added to institutions of higher education in Jiangsu Province have a total floor space of more than 45,000 square meters, and more than 71,000 square meters will be completed in the next 2 months. The new school buildings for institutions of higher education in Jiangsu planned for this year will have a total floor space of 205,000 square meters. Enough new buildings will be completed by the end of August to accommodate the newly enrolled students. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0724 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW]

SHANGHAI LITERARY JOURNAL--The first issue of UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, a periodical compiled by Fudan University in Shanghai, has been published for circulation. Su Buqing, president of the university, especially wrote a poem to mark the inauguration of the periodical, which includes articles on politics, philosophy, journalism, history and economics as well as literary and art works. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Jul 79 OW]

LIAONING FAMILY PLANNING--The member of the party branch and deputy director of the Huanren County brick and tile plant, (Xu Zhenxiang), was dismissed from all posts within and outside the party for resisting family planning policies, having nine children and, moreover, asking for subsidies for his family. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 20 Jul 79 SK]

JILIN EMPLOYMENT--The Changchun Municipal CCP Committee, Jilin Province, has held several meetings to discuss job placement of unemployed youth. Labor service companies were set up and by the end of July this municipality had placed some 27,000 unemployed youth, 70 percent of the total number. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 79 SK]

EAST CHINA POLITICAL SCIENCE, LAW COLLEGE REOPENS--With the approval of the State Council, the East China College of Political Science and Law [Huadong Zhengfa Xueyuan 5478 2639 2398 3127 1331 7108] reopened recently. There will be 300 new students enrolled this year. The East China College of Political Science and Law was a professional school started in 1952 to specially train qualified people in political and legal work, teaching and jurisprudence. Since its establishment, the school has sent large numbers of qualified people to law departments and to the educational and theoretical fronts. Under the intimidation of Lin Biao, the "gang of four," and the slogan to "thoroughly smash the judicial and public security organs," the college was forced to dissolve in 1972. [Text] [Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 79 p 2]

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